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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public mind has lately been impreſſed with the belief that an invaſion of this country is not only a *poſſible*, but even a *probable* event.

I would by no means diſcourage the preparations which are making to meet the threatened attack; but I conſider it my duty to expoſe a falſe impreſſion, which has lately tended to deſtroy the confidence between man and man, that is ſo eſſential to the welfare and proſperity of a commercial nation like Britain.

My countrymen ought to feel, that, in order to ſucceed in his deſign, it is not enough that the CHIEF CONSUL of FRANCE, in the furor of his ambition, ſhould *will*, *wiſh*, or *threaten*, an invaſion of this country! Before he can enable any formidable force to effect a landing, he has great and expenſive preparations to make, he has difficulties of a phyſical nature to encounter, and he has the vigilance, the power, and the *peculiar* reſources of this country to overcome.

In the firſt place he muſt collect together from various ports the numerous veſſels and ſmall craft which are neceſſary to tranſport his army; but as the coaſts of France and Holland are covered with our cruizers, very few of them would eſcape; and it may be preſumed, without the hazard of contradiction, that four out of five of thoſe veſſels moving along the French coaſt from one port to another, would either be captured or deſtroyed.

Suppoſe this difficulty ſurmounted, and a multitude of veſſels aſſembled in any port of France, ſufficient for the tranſport of an army, what would be the obvious policy of the Britiſh Government?—They would inſtantly commit to our brave ſailors and ſoldiers the taſk of entering ſuch port, and of burning, ſcuttling, and ſinking the whole of the aſſembled fleet. The more of them, the more certain would be their deſtruction; and there is not a ſingle port of France or Holland, (Breſt excepted, and that port is not ſuited to the purpoſe,) that could protect them from the attack of our ſuperior and reſolute naval forces.

Should one attack be defeated, it would be renewed again and again, till our efforts were crowned with ſucceſs, and the enemy's armament rendered uſeleſs, or annihilated.

Until, then, we have totally failed as aſſailants, the idea of a ſerious or formidable invaſion ought to be treated with utter contempt by every man of common ſenſe or prudence. The enemy may perchance vomit on our coaſts a few hundred troops, the unhappy victims of their malice—they may repeat the follies of *Fiſhguard* and *Killala*; but ſuch invaſions as thoſe will ſerve rather to keep alive our national ſpirit, than to excite in us any ſerious alarm!

Should it be urged, that the enemy may make preparations in ſeveral ports at the ſame time, with a view to tranſport ſeveral armies; I apply the ſame ſyſtem of offence to ſeveral ports as to one, and with greater certainty of ſucceſs.* They cannot launch a boat, or drive a nail, in any one of their ports, without being ſeen or heard by our bold and vigilant cruizers: a ſtate of matured preparations on their part, and the moment of reiterated and ſucceſsful aſſault on ours, will, therefore, always accompany each other, till the enemy are tired of the expences and uſeleſs toil of preparation.

In this view of the ſubject, it will ſcarcely be neceſſary to ſuppoſe that the enemy's armament will ever be able to make their appearance at ſea. Should they, however, baffle our aſſaults, ſo as to preſerve the integrity of their fleet, and have the temerity, in the face of our naval forces, to come out of their harbours, the Engliſh cruizers, who every day cloſely watch their motions, and could be at no loſs to anticipate their preciſe intentions, will, of courſe, be aſſembled in ſufficient force to lay all the hopes of the enemy, and the fears of our women and

* As I conſider a deſcent to be a moſt ridiculous bugbear, I lay no ſtreſs on the abſurdity of ſuch a ſeparation of the enemy's forces, nor on the additional certainty of their being ſucceſſively cut to pieces, ſhould they in this divided manner attempt or effect a landing.

children, aſleep at the bottom of the ocean!

It appears, then, that before the enemy CAN LEAVE THEIR OWN COASTS, they have the following difficulties to overcome, each of them in all probability fatal to their deſigns:

1. *In order to aſſemble an armament of ſufficient magnitude, their veſſels muſt have the good fortune to elude the vigilance of our numerous cruizers.*

2. *In caſe of their ſucceſs in aſſembling a fleet, or fleets, in any of their ports, an event which would be inſtantly known, they muſt be ſuppoſed to be able to reſiſt the reiterated attacks of our hitherto invincible naval forces.*

3. *Suppoſing that all our attempts to deſtroy their armaments in port are fruſtrated, an iſſue which cannot reaſonably be anticipated, they muſt then (if they dare) come out, and face our naval forces, which will be aſſembled and prepared to receive and deſtroy them.*

After taking this fair and natural view of the enemy's project, and of its regular and neceſſary conſequences, I preſume that until my concluſions are proved to be unfairly drawn from the premiſes, or my premiſes themſelves proved to be unfounded, no reader will entertain the opinion, that an invaſion of the Britiſh Iſlands at this time is either probable or poſſible.

Having thus demonſtrated that the enemy's army CAN NEVER LEAVE THEIR OWN SHORES, it would indeed be inſulting common ſenſe, to expatiate on the impoſſibility of their making good a landing on ours, aſſailed as they would be by our ſhipping, and by our land-forces, which, apprized of their motions, would be fully prepared to receive them.

Before I conclude this appeal to the good ſenſe of my countrymen, let me call their attention to the preſent preeminence of our navy, and to the conſequent ſecurity which it confers upon this Empire. During former wars, the fleets of the enemy have boldly left their ports; and if they have met with the fleets of Britain, they have not heſitated to encounter them; their fleets without interruption have cruiſed in our ſeas; and during the American war it will be recollected, that the combined fleets chaſed the Britiſh grand fleet into Plymouth, and dared for ſeveral days to lie off that port.

But during thoſe wars, notwithſtanding the gaſconades, and the perſevering hoſtility of the enemy, *we were never invaded!*

And at this time, we are undiſputed maſters of the ocean, and THE ENEMY ARE UNABLE TO SEND A FLEET, OR EVEN A SINGLE SHIP, TO SEA!!!

How long, then, ſhall we endure, at ſo proud a period, to have our common ſenſe inſulted, and our national and perſonal proſperity interrupted, by the MISCHIEVOUS ALARM OF INVASION?

COMMON SENSE.

London, July 6, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN the preſent criſis, when the interruption of the commerce with Hamburg has occaſioned ſuch anxiety in the commercial world, it may afford ſatisfaction to many of your readers to preſent them with a ſlight ſketch of the courſe now to be purſued by travellers to Hamburgh, inſtead of the direct one up the Elbe, or by land on its ſouth weſt bank.

Tonningen, to which the packets now ſail once every week, is ſituated in 54.20 degrees north latitude, in the duchy of Sleſwig, on the north ſide of the Eyder, which divides that duchy from Holſtein, and is rendered navigable as far as Rendſburg, where it joins the canal which forms the neareſt communication between the North Sea and the Baltic, even for ſhips of conſiderable burden. A ſmall diſtrict ſurrounds Tonningen, of which it is the capital; and it has a commodious road, the paſſage to which from the ſea is, like the mouth of the Elbe, ſurrounded by ſands. The firſt poſt-ſtation in Holſtein is Lunden, at the diſtance of three quarters of a German mile, (of which fifteen are equal to a degree). From Lunden to Meldorf is three miles and a half, through Heyde, which is alſo a poſt-ſtation. From Meldorf it is five miles to Itzehoe, a city of ſome commercial importance, containing about five thouſand inhabitants, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Störr. This poſt may be divided into two, there being a poſt-houſe and inn called Hohenhörn, about half way, where the bridge and road money is taken on goods, carriages, and cattle, of which latter the great number that annually paſs through, in their way to Holland, and for the ſupply of Hamburg, forms the largeſt part of the revenue which is here collected. From Itzehoe to Elmſhorn, on the river Kruckau, is three miles and a quarter. This place

is not a city; but it contains 2500 inhabitants, has ſome trade, and the river is navigable but only for ſmall boats. From hence it is two miles and a quarter to Pinneberg, a ſmall town on the Pinnaw, navigable for flat-bottomed boats. Pinnelberg is only two miles and a half from Hamburgh, making the whole diſtance ſeventeen German miles, equal on the above ſcale to ſeventy-nine and a half Engliſh miles nearly.

The mails uſed formerly to be carried from Cuxhaven to Hamburgh by land; or, if the wind ſerved, by a Blankeneſe fiſhing-boat; and the traveller had no alternative, (till lately that a Hamburgh and Cuxhaven packet has been eſtabliſhed) but of being expoſed, for a navigation of ſeventy miles, in an open boat; or in the event of his preferring the land, of riding the ſame diſtance in a waggon over the moſt execrable roads, and being fleeced by innkeepers and poſtmaſters at an exorbitant rate. In point of diſtance, the traveller does not loſe much; and as to expence, he will probably gain, as he certainly will not pay ſo extravagantly for his ſcanty comforts. The roads are better, and the character of the natives more open and friendly. The writer has traverſed the country by different modes of conveyance; and for readineſs to oblige, intelligence, and particularly for perſpicuity in their directions to a ſtray traveller, he thinks the boors, as they are here called, would be diſgraced by a compariſon with the boors of any county in England. How far an intercourſe with Engliſhmen may ſharpen the faculties of the innkeepers, may be doubtful. The only exorbitant charge the writer met with in the country was at Ahrenſburg, where the landlord had ſerved his apprenticeſhip at London and Windſor. There can be no compariſon between their modes of conveyance and an Engliſh ſtage-coach; but thoſe who are uſed to the diſcomforts of a German inn, and the inconveniences of German carriages and German drivers, will find the travelling-accommodations very tolerable. A paſſport will now doubtleſs be neceſſary, as in time of peace the writer was ſtopped at Oldeſloe for want of one; but the burgomaſter being fortunately a gentleman and a ſcholar, he was diſmiſſed with politeneſs, on ſtating that the object of his viſiting the place was to gratify his deſire of ſeeing the country, and without any fee whatever; a circumſtance that appeared ſtrange to his companion, who was yet indignant at the inſolence and rapacity of the Engliſh paſſport-office.

H.

Leiceſter, June 10, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE added up my journal for another half-year, and ſend you the abſtract as uſual.—[See Monthly Mag. vol X. p. 108, for an explanation of the numbers of approximation of the wind.]

1803.	*Baromet.*	*Thermometer.*		*Rain.*	*Evapo-ration.*	*Approximation of Wind to the Cardinal Points.*			
		without	*within*						
	inch.	deg.	deg.	inch.	inch.	N.	E	S.	W.
January -	29.320	31.4	34.2	2.15	0.05	50	43	13	18
February -	29.497	34.8	36.6	0.67	0.29	19	7	45	41
March -	29.662	40.9	42.1	0.61	1.24	28	16	48	32
April -	29.523	47.1	49.1	1.72	1.72	22	8	56	34
May -	29.600	50.0	51.7	1.34	2.28	41	0	39	44
June -	29.683	56.7	59.4	3.91	1.89	24	14	39	43
Mean -	29.548	43.48	45.50	1.73	1.25	31	15	40	35
			Totals	10.40	7.47	184	88	40	212

I have very few remarks to make on the weather for theſe laſt ſix months; the ſeaſon has been on the whole a good one; the ſpring-months have been very deficient in quantity of rain; ſo that the ſeventeen months preceding the laſt only afforded an average of twelve. We had, however, laſt month, a good two months rain, which will help to bring up the general average.

The thermometer was ſo low as 16° at nine o'clock in the morning on the 26th of January; and on the 23d of the ſame month it had been up at 50°. On 11th February it was at 17°; at nine in the morning the next day at 25°; and during the remainder of the month never was below 34° at the ſame hour, but was more than once above 50°. On 26th March, at 2 h. it was at 68°, and at eighteen hours after was 20° lower. In May the weather was very ſimilar to that laſt year, and has produced the ſame effects with us. The higheſt that the thermometer has been here this ſummer is 86°, which was on the 2d inſtant, at 3 h. *p. m.* the wind being ſouth; and although we have received a larger portion of rain during the laſt month than uſual, yet lying in a vale, nearly ſurrounded by hills or higher land at a diſtance of from three to eight miles, we have witneſſed the loſs of many a ſhower that has waſhed their ſummits; and I do not doubt but had there been a rain-guage on the ſummit of the Chalk-hill, we ſhould have found a fall of more than ſix inches of rain for the month.

With THE SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, as propoſed in your laſt, by Howdenienſis, page 531, I am very much pleaſed. It appears to me very practicable; at any rate it is very deſirable. The importance of ſuch a ſociety to the public and every ſcientific perſon, is too great to ſuffer the hint to go by neglected.

I hope ſome of your Correſpondents, who are much better qualified than myſelf, would take it into conſideration, and give us, through the medium of your Magazine, a ſketch of the difficulties of forming, and advantages moſt likely to ariſe from, a well-regulated ſociety of this kind. To me the advantages appear conſiderably to preponderate.

I believe ſuch a ſociety, if confined to the United Kingdoms, might be eſtabliſhed in about ſix months, and at the very trifling expence of five ſhillings per member, and might be kept up afterwards at a general two ſhillings and ſixpence ſubſcription. This I mean as excluſive of the expence of poſtage of letters, which ought always to be paid by the perſon who firſt ſolicits the information.

Suppoſe on the average one perſon may be found willing to unite in ſuch a ſociety at the diſtance of about fourteen miles, or that each perſon might have a diſtrict of two hundred ſquare miles, there would then be about 638; to which might be added, for London and ſome of the moſt populous places, ſixty-two, making in the whole ſeven hundred; to which, or any more proper number, it might be limited.

Suppoſe ſomething like the outlines of ſuch a ſociety were publiſhed in your Magazine for September, and alſo in moſt of the reſpectable periodical publications of the day, and that all who might be deſirous of becoming members, might ſignify it, free of expence, to a committee, who might, in the mean time, be choſen by the favourers of the plan in London.—Suppoſe that each perſon, beſides his addreſs, might ſignify to which parts of ſcience he (or ſhe, for I ſee no objection to ladies) was moſt attached. Theſe names, at the commencement of the ſociety, might be printed in the Monthly Magazine and other books of general circulation; but when a ſufficient number of names were procured, they might be printed, with the rules of the ſociety, and one copy ſent to each member, and charged ſufficient to pay his proportionate ſhare of the general expences; from which time every member would be in poſſeſſion of the means of obtaining general information from any quarter.

If theſe crude hints do but excite any of your Correſpondents to follow the matter as its importance deſerves, I ſhall have thus far obtained my end.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. BEVAN.

Leighton, Bedfordſhire,
12th July, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Number I find ſome obſervations, by a perſon who ſigns J. C. on the failure of a propoſed ſubſtitute for oil-paint, firſt made known by Citizen de Vaux. As well to reſcue Citizen de Vaux's invention from the charge of incompetency to its propoſed purpoſe, thus preferred againſt it by J. C. as to furniſh him with my experience of its utility, I deſire to ſtate the following particulars.

I firſt met with the Memoir of M. de Vaux in the Repertory of Arts about two years ago, as nearly as I can recollect; and in an extract which I at that time made from it, I find the proportions of the articles compoſing it, and the directions for uſing it, to be as follows:

Take of ſkimmed milk,		1 pint,
Freſh ſlaked lime,	-	6 ounces,
Spaniſh white,	-	5 pounds,
Linſeed-oil,	-	4 ounces,

Put

Put the lime into a ſtone veſſel, and pour upon it ſo much of the milk as will make a ſmooth mixture; add the oil by degrees, ſtirring the mixture with a wooden ſpatula; then add the remainder of the milk, and finally the Spaniſh white.

I have twice made uſe of the above, and on both occaſions found it to anſwer very well, with the exception only of its not keeping a clear white when done upon any thing which had already received oil-paint. On my firſt attempt I attended ſtrictly to the formula preſcribed by M. de Vaux; but on the ſecond occaſion of my uſing it, I left out the lime (chiefly from the inconvenience of procuring it); but it ſtill anſwered my purpoſe very completely, with the foregoing exception of its not keeping a clear white on thoſe parts of my work which had before been oil-painted, and where it took ſomewhat of a yelloviſh tint, while on the other parts which were plaiſter, finiſhed with what the bricklayers term *fine ſtuff*, it continues to hold a beautiful white; and in neither of the above caſes have I met with the inconvenience of which J. C. complains, viz. that of its eaſily rubbing off.

M. de Vaux alſo obſerves in the ſame Memoir, that a very good paint for out-door work alſo may be made by adding to the above two ounces of Burgundy-pitch and two ounces of reſin with as much oil as may be neceſſary to render it ſufficiently liquid.

I have not had occaſion to try the efficacy of the mixture prepared in this manner; but would ſuggeſt to J. C. if his ſtill fails of ſucceſs, whether a ſmall proportion of Burgundy-pitch or reſin might not with advantage be added even for in-door work, in order to render it more adheſive. The Burgundy-pitch would of courſe be the more preferable of the two for white paint, as having leſs colour than reſin. It ſhould be melted in the oil with a gentle heat.

ŒCONOMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A WRITER who has taken the trouble of criticiſing, in a weekly publication, a new Tranſlation of Apollonius Rhodius, lately publiſhed by me, among other remarks, ſome of which appear to me fair and judicious enough, has introduced the following:—"We think it not right to uſe *voyage* as a diſſyllable, as it is conſtantly uſed all through this work, ſince it is always in common ſpeech pronounced as a monoſyllable, not even though ſupported by *one* authority from Milton."

The foregoing remark was wholly new to me, though I have long been a diligent reader of the beſt Engliſh, and particularly of poets. I did not even apprehend that *voyage* was *always* pronounced as a monoſyllable even in the rapidity of common converſation. I knew it was ſometimes ſo pronounced; but I ever conſidered this as a thing happening through the haſte and inattention of incorrect ſpeakers, and rather to be excuſed than imitated. Certainly I never heard *voyage* ſo pronounced in the pulpit, or on the ſtage; and to theſe we generally turn for authorities in the propriety of elocution. I determined, however, to re-examine this point, and recurred to a number of authorities, particularly to ſome of the moſt learned and claſſical Engliſh poets, in whoſe writings, as I apprehend, the moſt ſterling and authentic pronunciation of words is generally to be found; the reſult of my inquiries is, that *voyage* is uniformly uſed as a diſſyllable, and never, as far as I can find, employed as a monoſyllable by any good writer. I ſhall ſelect ſome authorities, from an infinite number which I might quote, to ſhow that *voyage* is generally uſed as a diſſyllable:

Sheridan's Dictionary:

Voyage, voy-edzh, ſ. a travel by ſea.—*To Voyage, voy-edzh*, to travel.—*Voyager, voy-edzh ur*, one who travels.

Walker's Dictionary expreſſes the word yet more plainly:

Voyage, voé-adge.—Voyager, voè-a-jur.

Dr. Johnſon, in his Dictionary, under the word *voyage*, quotes the following line of Spenſer:

Guyon forward gan his *voyage* make.

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, book II. line 426:

Alone the dreadful *voyage*, till at laſt, &c.

Line 920:

Pond'ring his *voyage*, for no narrow frith, &c.

Again:

I with pain,
Voyag'd th' unreal vaſt unbounded deep, &c.

To do as other *voyagers*, and make, &c.
Donne.

Dryden's

Dryden's Virgil, Æneid, book I, line 752:

To that ſweet region was our *voyage* bent.

Tranſlation of the Fifth Satire of Perſius:

Nothing retards thy *voyage* now, unleſs—

Tranſlation of Ovid, Fable of Ceyx and Alcyone:

Nor could be wrought his *voyage* to refrain.

Pope's Iliad, book IX. line 731:

Let theſe return—our *voyage* or our ſtay, &c.

Odyſſey, book I:

I ſteer my *voyage* to the Brutian ſand.

Again, ſame book:

Thence ſpeed your *voyage* to the Spartan ſtrand.

Again, ſame book:

Which, *voyaging* from Troy, the victors bore.

Book II.:

A private *voyager*, I paſs the main.

Again, Book III.:

And crown our *voyage* with deſir'd ſucceſs.

Dyer's Fleece, Book IV.:

Thoſe ſhips from ocean broad which *voyage* through.

Again:

——— Traffic ſhapes
A winding *voyage*, by the lofty coaſt, &c.

Again:

The keels which *voyage* through Molucca's ſtreights.

Again:

Happy the *voyage* o'er th' Atlantic brine.

I preſume theſe inſtances, from the moſt approved writers, are fully ſufficient to defend the uſe of *voyage* as a diſſyllable in poetry. I am, Sir, &c.

WM. PRESTON.

Glouceſter-ſtreet, Dublin,
June 20, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FEW days ago I ſaw a paragraph in a morning paper, ſtating that Captain Sir Home Popham, of the Royal Navy, had laid before Government a plan for ſhips correſponding with telegraphs ſtationed on our coaſts. In a juncture like the preſent, ſuch a plan muſt be of the greateſt utility; and from the well known talents of this deſerving officer, who has made many other uſeful diſcoveries, it will no doubt be adopted.

When Admiral Dickſon, Commander of the North Sea Fleet during the late war, was lying off Elſineur, Captain Sir Home Popham was on board the Romney, ſtationed off Copenhagen. To facilitate the conveyance of intelligence, the latter invented a ſet of flags, to be uſed as a ſea-telegraph; and although the diſtance between theſe places is at leaſt ſix miles, yet it was conveyed in five minutes.

In December, 1800, Sir H. Popham was ſent out with the Romney, and a body of troops, to co-operate by the route of the Red Sea, with an army from India, and that of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie by the Mediterranean, for the purpoſe of expelling the French from Egypt. During this ſervice Sir Home greatly improved his marine-telegraph, which here, as well as formerly, was of great ſervice. From the Red Sea he went to India; and while at Calcutta, he printed at the Company's preſs a ſmall volume, under the title of "A Marine Vocabulary; or, Telegraphic Signals," copies of which he entruſted to ſuch navy-officers as he judged would make a proper uſe of them.

On his return to England in April laſt, he ſubmitted his plan to the conſideration of ſome of the firſt naval characters, who approved highly of it, and whoſe opinion was, that much eſſential advantage might be derived from it to his Majeſty's ſervice. This induced him to reprint his little work in May laſt, with great additions and improvements. As Earl Spencer, the late able and truly fortunate Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, to whom Sir Home had originally communicated his plan, was pleaſed to expreſs his entire approbation of it, the work is dedicated to him. Copies have been preſented to his Majeſty and the Royal Family.

Through the intereſt of a friend, with whom Sir Home Popham is in habits of intimacy, the writer of this article was favoured with a ſight of the work, which is now entitled, "Telegraphic Signals; or, Marine Vocabulary; by Sir Home Popham, Commander of the Illuſtrious Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, F. R. S. and Captain in the Royal Navy."

An account of ſo uſeful an invention well merits a place in the firſt literary Magazine in this country, and pleads my excuſe for laying it before the public, which I am the more induced to do, as being a

private

private work, and in ſelect hands, few of your readers may have an opportunity of ever ſeeing it.

It is divided into three parts; the firſt and ſecond conſiſt of a thouſand words alphabetically arranged, and the third of as many ſentences, alſo arranged alphabetically from a leading word. The original work was printed with one part only; the ſecond and third are now added.

The firſt number of the firſt part begins with 26; the preceding 25 comprize the letters of the alphabet, from A to Z, and numbers from 1 to 25. Flags are made to repreſent theſe.

The words in the firſt part are thoſe moſtly made uſe of in converſation and writing. The ſecond begins with 1026, and conſiſts of words next uſeful to thoſe in the firſt, or which have been forgot.—The third part begins with 2026, and is made up of ſhort ſentences, applicable to military or general converſation. Theſe are intended to ſave the uſe of many ſignals; as by one flag a whole meſſage may be conveyed.

I have already mentioned, that flags repreſent the alphabet and figures: there are alſo the following made uſe of:—a cypher-flag, a ſubſtitute-flag, a preparative-flag, and flags to diſtinguiſh a meſſage, finiſhed, underſtood, not underſtood, or meſſage to be anſwered, and a numerical-pennant. A flag hoiſted alone, or under another, repreſents units; when two flags are hoiſted, the upper repreſents tens; when three are hoiſted, the uppermoſt is to repreſent hundreds, the next tens, and the loweſt units. The thouſands are denoted by balls, or pennants, as may appear moſt likely to be ſeen, inferior and ſuperior; ſuperior 1000, inferior 2000; as for example:

No. 1026—Aback.

No. 2026—Shall I leave off action?

When the ſubſtitute-flag is hoiſted under other flags, it is to repreſent the ſame figure as the flag immediately above it.—For example: to repreſent the number 33, the ſubſtitute-flag muſt be placed under that repreſenting 3. When the cypher is put under other flags, it repreſents the cypher; as under 3, it ſtands for 30.

Words not in the vocabulary may be ſpelt by the numerical-alphabet from 1 to 25. When it is neceſſary to expreſs numbers in a meſſage, the numerical-pennant muſt be hoiſted with the ſignal. Ships names are to be made with the Union-jack and the number, as in the Liſt of the Royal Navy.

When much ſail is ſet, or in blowing weather, it may be inconvenient to hoiſt three flags and a pennant at the ſame place; the two upper may be at one place, and the two others at another; taking places progreſſively, as follows: firſt, main; ſecond, fore; third, mizen; fourth, gaff; fifth, enſign-ſtaff.

It ſometimes happens, that, from blowing weather and a high ſea, a boat cannot be hoiſted out; by means of this invention, a correſpondence may at all times be kept up with the commander in chief, or the ſhores and ſecret keys, numbered, to be opened according to ſignals, to communicate ſecret orders with any particular ſhips. For example, if it ſhould be neceſſary to detach a frigate lying at Spithead, under ſecret orders, to ſail immediately to the Weſt Indies, and from too great a ſea, or ſevere gale of wind, a boat cannot go from Portſmouth, the Port Admiral may, by ſignal known only to that frigate, communicate his wiſhes.

All ſignals thrown out muſt be kept flying till they reach the commander in chief, and that by the ſhips of a ſquadron in ſucceſſion when he is not in a poſition to ſee them when firſt made. In caſes of doubt, a ſhip is to repeat the ſignal inſtead of the anſwering-pennant; or when any particular number in a meſſage is not underſtood, it is to be expreſſed by hoiſting the numerical-pennant with the word or ſentence, beginning from the firſt word. For example: if it was the fifth word, when the meſſage was finiſhed, the numerical-pennant (4) muſt be hoiſted by the ſhip not underſtanding. The ſhip making ſignal is then to repeat that word; and if then not comprehended, to change it for one neareſt and ſynonymous. When the cypher-flag is hoiſted ſingly, it is to annul the ſignal made or making.

As there are a ſet of ſignals eſtabliſhed by the Admiralty for his Majeſty's Navy, and ordered to be made uſe of, it may be neceſſary to remark, that Sir Home Popham's marine-telegraph does not in any degree interfere with them. Beſides theſe there are compaſs ſignals, the flags of which are not in his numerical-code, but may be made uſe of occaſionally.

Such is the plan for a ſea telegraph, of which this is meant as a ſketch; and from the very ingenious efforts of this enterprizing officer, whoſe ſervices during the late war with the army on the continent under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the expedition to Oſtend with General Sir Eyre Coote, his voyage up the

Red

Red Sea, &c. are of the moſt brilliant kind, much may be expected. It is to be hoped that he will be rewarded as his merits deſerve, and his plan in the preſent inſtance ſanctioned by authority.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A LOVER OF MERIT.

July 1, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correſpondent in the Gentleman's Magazine for February laſt, (ſigned D. H.) gives a hint about the M S. Dante alluded to by Mr. Pennant, which will, I hope, be attended to. Every illuſtration of Dante, either graphic or otherwiſe, ſhould be brought to light. I wiſh Mr. Fuſeli could be prevailed on to ſupply the loſs of the marginal-drawings which Michael Angelo drew in his Dante.—(Vid. his Lectures on Painting, p. 129.) There is, perhaps, no artiſt living better qualified to wield the mighty pencil of that wonderful painter. A Dante Gallery by this great maſter—for ſo Mr. Fuſeli deſerves to be termed—could not fail of being highly intereſting. Perhaps, too, the horrors of hell, depicted by him after Dante, would render a more important ſervice to morality than all the thunders of the pulpit. I hope, Sir, ſome of your ingenious Correſpondents will take this hint into conſideration, and expatiate on it. I hope alſo that it will be attended to by the admirable artiſt in queſtion. If it ſhould, I ſhall be proud and happy at having ſuggeſted it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. W.

P. S. Dante has been lately rendered familiar to the Engliſh reader by the excellent verſion of the Rev. Mr. Boyd.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correſpondent in a former Number of your Magazine, requires to be informed where he may learn the origin of the cuſtoms which prevail on the 1ſt of April, and on St. Valentine's-day. If he will turn to Mr. Brand's edition of the Popular Antiquities of Mr. Bourne, (Newcaſtle upon-Tyne and London, 1777) he may be fully ſatisfied on this point.

In return for the information which I give, I ſhall beg to receive ſome.

Who was the author of Curſory Remarks on Tragedy, on Shakeſpeare, &c. London, 1774?

Is there any Engliſh tranſlation of Cinthio's novel of Othello ſo old as Shakeſpeare's time? If not, where did he find the ſtory?

Who was Mr. Spence, the tranſlator of Varillas?

Can any of your Correſpondents direct my notice to the Philodoxios of L. B. Alberti, or favour me with the argument of that piece?

I am, Sir, yours, &c. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the inquiry of a Conſtant Reader in the Monthly Magazine of May laſt, reſpecting a Dictionary of the Symbolic Character, there is a perſon now engaged in compiling ſuch a Dictionary, and the work is in conſiderable forwardneſs; but whether on the plan recommended by Dr. Anderſon, the Compiler does not know, having never ſeen or heard of that plan before; and would be glad if the Inquirer would favour him with a ſketch of that plan through the medium of your Magazine. The Author intends to publiſh his work by ſubſcription, when completed, and hopes to meet with the liberality of the public.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. X.Y.Z.

June 15, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

What from the low, the earth-devoted crew,
From folly, and from ſelf-condemning ſhame,
To objects of a nobler, purer hue
Shall elevate our true ambitious aim?
Philoſophy unbends her brow ſerene,
If temper'd with the Muſe's aid,
From heaven brought down to this our darkling ſphere.

THE phraſe employed at p. 324, and juſtly criticized by C. L. at p. 525, the Enquirer is deſirous of correcting from *the organ of perception* to the perceiving thing, or *the percipient*. On the other points in diſcuſſion he feels no motive to repeat, to explain, to amend, or to prolong what has been already ſtated; but is content to abide by the heſitation or deciſion which the reaſonings advanced on both ſides may be adapted to produce.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read with ſome attention and much intereſt in the Monthly Magazine for January laſt the 24th number of the Enquirer, and the remarks on it with which the ingenious and moſt reſpectable Mr. CAPEL LOFFT has enriched the ſame Magazine for March, I am induced to throw my mite into this treaſury of abſtract ſpeculation. The obſervations which I have to offer are not, indeed, connected into any regular ſeries of arguments or criticiſms, nor do they bear immediately on any ſubject of proof; yet they will perhaps be found to have no diſtant relation to the moſt important parts of the queſtion agitated by theſe able writers, who will, I am perſuaded, give them neither more nor leſs attention than they deſerve.

I muſt begin with one or two propoſitions which to many readers will have the appearance of mere aſſertions; for the nature of my deſign and the limits of this paper will not permit me to prove them, or even to adduce the arguments by which I am led to think them probable. I believe indeed that as much probability belongs to them as can in general be made out on ſubjects of this nature, on which they who ſeek for conviction either by an appeal to the ſenſes external or internal, or by a ſeries of identical propoſitions like thoſe of a mathematical demonſtration, ſeek for what they will never find.

It appears to me that thoſe who contend for the exiſtence of what is called an *immaterial principle* or *ſubſtance* in the frame and conſtitution of man diſtinct from his corporeal organization, employ arguments founded on the want of information and of clear ideas on the ſubject: an unavoidable want, which reflects no diſgrace: but as theſe arguments are the iſſue of ignorance, it is not to be wondered at, that the progeny is found to have all the infirmity of the parent.

On the other hand, thoſe who deny the exiſtence of an immaterial principle in man labour under the ſame ignorance; but they make a better uſe of it. "We ſee no reaſon, (they ſay) to have recourſe to a principle of which we neither have nor can have an idea, becauſe it has never been the object of any of our ſenſes; and we are unwilling to confine our apprehenſions of the power and operations of the Author of Nature within bounds preſcribed by the definitions and ſyllogiſms of a dialectic which, in our opinion, is at once weak and arbitrary."

1. *Ideas* are faint images, veſtiges or relics of certain *ſenſations*. *Senſations* are either the immediate effects of impreſſions made on the external ſenſes, and have therefore been called *ſenſations of impreſſion*; or they ariſe from ſome change, action, or affection of the internal organs of ſenſe, and have, on that account, been termed *ſenſations of conſciouſneſs*.* The reader will have no difficulty in properly referring his ſenſations to one of theſe two claſſes, if he only recollects that every ſenſation which (popularly ſpeaking) has not a correſponding external impreſſion, is, in truth, a *ſenſation of conſciouſneſs*.

2. Of the various and almoſt innumerable tribes of theſe ſenſations few, comparatively ſpeaking, leave behind them thoſe images, veſtiges or relics which are properly called *ideas*. Viſible figure, whether at reſt or in motion, and colour in the firſt degree, and articulate and muſical ſounds in the next, make up the far greater part if not the whole number. "Inter eas eæ (ideæ) eminent et diſtinctius conſervantur, quæ per viſum, deinde quæ per auditum receptæ fuerunt. Reliquæ confuſæ ſunt, et a voluntate minus revocabiles."† Hence *words* written or ſpoken are the ſource of ſo large a portion of our ideas and our knowledge. If any one be diſpoſed to controvert this limitation of the term *idea*, let him appreciate as well as he can the ideas he ſuppoſes himſelf to have of taſtes, of odours, of the objects of the ſenſe of touch, of innumerable pains and pleaſures, which, while they exiſt, affect him in the moſt ſenſible manner, but, when they have ceaſed, can be recalled by no effort of the imagination ſimply exerted, and only by means of their aſſociation with *ideas* properly ſo termed, that is with ideas of viſible figure, articulate ſounds, &c. As an inſtance of this we may remark that the actual ſenſation of ſickneſs can be produced by the ſight, mention, or recollection of a loathſome object much more readily than any idea can be formed of that unpleaſant feeling at a time when it is not actually preſent.

3. That the ſtate or condition of the nervous ſyſtem produced either by exter-

* Cullen's Inſtit. of Medic. (1772) §36.
† Haller. Prim. Lin. § 558.

nal impreſſions, or internal changes, and conſtituting *ſenſation*, is *motion* of ſome ſort or other, and particularly a *vibratory motion* in the extremities, courſe, and origin of the nerves, is an opinion which, in common with the *ideal ſyſtem*, has had ſometimes to encounter the pleaſantry, and ſometimes to ſuſtain the inſolence of ridicule. This opinion is nevertheleſs rendered to a certain degree probable by ſeveral facts relative to ſenſation, of which an account may be ſeen in the writings of the moſt eminent phyſiologiſts. In particular, the late illuſtrious and unrivalled Haller thus expreſſes himſelf, "Quid ergo ad mentem venit, et quomodo? Quando de ſenſationibus nobis notis ea detrahimus, quæ habent peculiaria, ut ea ſola ſuperſint, quæ habent communia, motus erit in mollem nervum impreſſus. Et motum ad cerebrum venire credas, cum a fragore metallorum pulvere pyrio oneratorum commotiones in cerebro adeo manifeſtæ et violentæ ſuccedant: earum ſimiles, quæ ab ictu aliquo capiti ipſi inflicto ſequuntur. Iterum idem confirmatur exemplo ſimillimæ ſcintillæ, et a ſilicis et chalybis vero conflictu, et alterius imaginariæ ſcintillæ, tum a frictione oculi natæ, tum abſque oculi vitio, in epilepſia et convulſivis malis. Motus ubique ſolus eſt, qui et in cerebro mentem, et in objecti externi ſenſatione nervum ſentientem adficit*." But when the *Enquirer* aſſerts that "a ſenſation is a motion at the external extremity, and an idea a motion at the internal extremity of the organ of ſenſe," if he means that in the caſe of ſenſation the motion is *confined to the external extremity*, he aſſerts what will hardly be found conſiſtent with the ſtate of the fact. A diviſion of the nerve or a ligature on it will prevent the ſenſation (whatever be the impreſſion) from being felt; that is, there will, in theſe circumſtances, be no ſenſation at all; while a very vivid ſenſation is often felt long after the external extremity of the organ has been removed: a man who has loſt his leg has often, from ſome condition of the nerve in the ſtump, been heard to complain of acute pain in the toe of the amputated limb.

4. The *Enquirer* ſays, "Ideas may be compared to a landſcape, and the mind to the ſun." This compariſon, I believe, will hardly prove acceptable either to the ſpiritualiſt or to the materialiſt. The former, if he compare ideas to the landſcape, will compare the mind to the eye, which may be ſhut or turned aſide, and conſequently have the objects loſt to it: the latter, if driven to explain his notion by ſome ſenſible image, will be little diſpoſed to admit of any powerful external agent, but will perhaps imbue what the Enquirer calls "the latent but produceable forms," with ſomething like a phoſphoric quality occaſionally exerting itſelf and rendering viſible to the mental eye what was before unperceived and unperceivable: for the materialiſt willingly accedes to that propoſition of the idealiſt which aſſerts that "the exiſtence of an idea conſiſts in its being perceived," and he is reluctantly forced to prefer the charge of great inconſiſtency againſt *Haller*, who thus expreſſes himſelf on this obſcure ſubject. "Diverſæ ergo res ſunt: 1. Objecta externa, cum ſuis veris adtributis: 2. eorum in ſenſuum organa impreſſiones: 3. harum impreſſionum in cerebrum tranſlatarum effectus corporeus: 4. hujus effectus in mente repræſentatio ..... Incipimus hic animam a corpore diſtinguere; quod enim in cerebro fit, id motus eſt fibræ medullaris: quod in anima, id eſt idea ab eo motu diverſiſſima. Eam anima et habet ſibi obverſantem, et omnino *appercipit*, nempe conſcia eſt ſibi repræſentari; motus interim alicujus, aut in cerebro factæ mutationis, aut in nervo, penitus ignara... Non omnes ideæ videntur *appercipi*, ſed eæ ſolæ, quæ paulo fortiores ſunt, aut minus per conſuetudinem nobiscum familiares."* Now if it be eſſential to an idea that "eam anima et habet ſibi obverſantem, et omnino *appercipit*," how can it be ſaid that "non omnes ideæ videntur *appercipi*, ſed eæ ſolæ, &c.? and how can this inconſiſtency be avoided but by ending with the "impreſſionum in cerebrum tranſlatarum effectus corporeus?" that is, the "motus in cerebro fibræ medullaris."

5. Where the *Enquirer* ſays, "Ideas may exiſt in a latent ſtate during ſleep or abſence of mind," he affixes to the word *idea* a different meaning from what I apprehend it will bear. It ſeems probable that the condition of the ſenſory in ſenſation, the "motus in cerebro fibræ medullaris," may admit of ſeveral gradations. The loweſt degree may correſpond to the effects of ſuch external impreſſions as are unheeded and unfelt, or to "the latent but produceable forms" of the *Enquirer*: the next degree may conſtitute what is properly called an *idea*, that is a faint image of colour or viſible figure, or a fainter echo of ſome diſtinguiſhable and

* Elem. Phyſiolog. vol. v. p. 530.

* Elem. Phyſiolog. vol. v. p. 534.

appre-

appreciable ſound: a higher ſtill may be the ſtate of actual *ſenſation*: the higheſt degree of all may be violent pain or phrenzy; but that an idea preſent ſhould be alſo *latent*, ſeems to involve no ſmall degree of contradiction. It admits of little doubt that in reverie, dreaming, and delirium *ideas* are dilated and brightened (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) into a vivid diſtinctneſs uſually not inferior and ſometimes much ſuperior to that of ſenſations of impreſſion. In theſe caſes they become truly ſenſations of conſciouſneſs not to be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of impreſſion. When therefore the *Enquirer* ſays that "the perceptions which in dreams we miſtake for ſenſations are ideas," he ſeems to be incorrect in more reſpects than one: in the firſt place, the images preſented in dreams, &c. are far more lively and diſtinct than thoſe faint copies or relics of ſenſation of impreſſion which we call *ideas*; and ſecondly, in the phraſeology of the *Enquirer*, *perception* is made a general term comprehending under it the leſs general terms, *ſenſation* and *idea*. But what logician or what philologiſt will agree to ſuch a claſſification of terms? *Senſation* is properly the more general term, including under it the terms *idea* and *perception*. *Ideas* as they ſpontaneouſly ariſe in the mind as well as thoſe mental feelings which we term *volition*, *paſſion*, *deſire*, &c. are comprehended under one diviſion of ſenſations, viz. *ſenſations of conſciouſneſs*, as is alſo *perception*, which chiefly refers to ſome judgment of the mind by which ſenſations of impreſſion are made the foundation, and ideas the materials of knowledge. Following, with a little deviation, the ſteps of a deſervedly admired writer (D. STEWART, *Outlines of Moral Philoſophy*, p. 21.) I would ſay, that *ſenſation* implies a change in the ſtate of the mind produced by ſome impreſſion on the external organs of ſenſe, or by ſome affection of the internal organs; while *perception* implies, in addition to that change, the judgment we form of the objects of ſenſe or the ſubjects of memory. Certain morbid affections, as *tinnitus aurium*, *ſuffuſio*, *vertigo*, and others of the tribe of diſeaſes called by noſologiſts *Hallucinationes*, are properly ſenſations of conſciouſneſs; but the mind is not deceived; it forms no erroneous perception or miſtaken purpoſe in conſequence of theſe ſenſations. When the *perception* or *judgment* is vitiated, and correſponding volitions and actions follow, the diſorder, according to its different concomitants and degrees, amounts to *delirium* or *inſanity*.

6. The *Enquirer* ſeems alſo to be miſtaken in another aſſertion. He ſays that "Whereas ſenſations can imprint ideas, ideas cannot imprint ſenſations." I wiſh to decline uſing the word "*imprint*," which being a metaphorical term, may lead to a miſtake; but I would ſay that ideas can unqueſtionably occaſion ſenſations. I have already obſerved that the recollection, i. e. the *idea* of a loathſome object will in a perſon of an irritable ſtomach excite the very unpleaſant ſenſation of ſickneſs. The apprehenſion i. e. the *idea* of a diſeaſe affecting a particular part will, in ſome conſtitutions, produce a very lively ſenſation of itching or pain in that part, which at the ſame time ſhall be perfectly free from any other morbid affection: many other ſimilar facts might be adduced.

7. The *Enquirer* juſtly obſerves that "colour, ſmell, and taſte are general terms." Why he was not contented to reſt in this obſervation, I cannot imagine. He goes on to remark, that "there are blue, yellow, red, individual ſenſations, whoſe common phænomenon is called *colour*; but this impreſſion, though it can be imaged in idea, is not itſelf capable of being received apart by ſenſe. It is obtained by *abſtraction*." Now I would aſk, what is the meaning of a *common phænomenon*, or of the *impreſſion of a common phænomenon imaged in idea?* If, as the *Enquirer* truly ſays, "Senſation is converſant only with individuals," the ſame muſt be true of ideas. The *generalization*, the *common* acceptation belongs only to the term, *colour*. In fact, I ſhould think I talked as intelligibly when uſing the expreſſions, *a general landſcape*, *a general portrait*, *an abſtract map or chart*, as when uſing the terms "*abſtract* or *general ideas*," the exiſtence of which I humbly conceive to be demonſtratively impoſſible. Towards the concluſion of his eſſay the *Enquirer* ſays that "whiteneſs is an abſtract idea:" but he had before ſaid that "there are blue, yellow, red," (and conſequently white) "individual ſenſations:" the idea of whiteneſs then can hardly be called an abſtract idea, even in the language of the *Enquirer*, unleſs he be able to raiſe in his mind ſuch an idea unaccompanied with that of any ſubſtratum of that colour, as of chalk, ſnow, milk, paper, or the like; and if he be thus able, I muſt admire in him a diſcriminative power of imagination, which I do not myſelf poſſeſs, and can never hope to attain.

8. Concurring as I do with much abler philoſophers in the perſuaſion that it is given to man to view only the ſurfaces

of things; that what is preſented to his ſenſe and obſervation is nothing more than a ſet of *phænomena* which teach him nothing reſpecting the ultimate and eſſential properties of the material world; that his ideas of *time and ſpace* are only modes of thought, which, as to their proper archetypes, he is accuſtomed, perhaps erroneouſly, to refer to ſimilar modes of external exiſtence, and that conſequently the hypotheſis of BERKELEY cannot be *proved* to be falſe; I ſhall yet offer one preſumptive argument againſt that hypotheſis, in which though it is very likely I have been anticipated, I do not know whither to refer to it. If it be an authentic canon in the philoſophicnl code that no more natural cauſes are to be received than are ſufficient to explain the phænomena, and that (to uſe Mr. CAPEL LOFFT'S words,) "in forming any hypotheſis to account for phenomena, all *unneceſſary* complexity is to be avoided." it is not leſs reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the author of nature has made nothing in vain. Now, in the *Phantaſmagoria* of BERKELEY it is difficult, or rather it is impoſſible to explain the final cauſe of thoſe complicated and exquiſitely arranged *ideas*, called the *organs of ſenſe*. Suppoſing theſe organs as well as the other works of nature to be (however inexplicable realities, yet ſtill) realities, we readily perceive their admirable co-adaptation, and the fitneſs of the whole contrivance to connect what paſſes in the mind of man with what appears to exiſt without him: but on Berkeley's hypotheſis all this ideal organization is uſeleſs: without the intervention of any part of it we could have equally contemplated and enjoyed

"The boundleſs ſtore
Of charms which nature to her votary yields,
The warbling woodland, the reſounding ſhore;
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the ſong of even,
All that the mountain's ſheltering boſom ſhields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven*."

Whatever the *Enquirer* or Mr. CAPEL LOFFT may think of the force of this argument, I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to offer to them the aſſurance of my reſpectful conſideration, and to ſubſcribe myſelf

Your moſt obedient Servant,

HYLAS.

Chichеſter, April 30, 1803.

* Minſtrel, B. 1 ſtanza 9.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS *from* MR. COLE'S MANUSCRIPTS, LATELY OPENED *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM.

[Mr. Cole received his education at Cambridge, where he formed an early intimacy with Horace Walpole, Gray, and Maſon. In 1750 he was collated to the rectory of Hornſey in the neighbourhood of London, which he held but a year: reſiding the chief part of his life at his parſonage of Milton in Cambridgſhire. At his death in 1782, he bequeathed his large collection of manuſcripts, conſiſting of Parochial Surveys, Hiſtorical Anecdotes, &c. to the Britiſh Muſeum, with an injunction that they ſhould not be opened TILL TWENTY YEARS AFTER HIS DECEASE. The time of their concealment expired at the beginning of the preſent year; and they are now open for the inſpection of the curious. From many private anecdotes which they contain, a judgment of the collector may eaſily be formed. He was a man of a temper jealous and capricious in the extreme: but as an antiquary correct and indefatigable. The collections for the county and univerſity of Cambridge form a principal feature of the whole: but he has interſperſed them with reflections on his friends, that are ſometimes contradicted and ſometimes explained away in ſubſequent memorandums.]

LORD ORFORD *to the* REV. MR. COLE, *relating to Lord Oſſory's Croſs at Ampthill, in Bedfordſhire, the deſign of which originated with himſelf, and was afterwards improved by* MR. ESSEX.

I JUST write you a line, dear Sir, to acknowledge the receipt of the box of papers, which is come very ſafe, and to give you a thouſand thanks for the trouble you have taken. As you promiſe me another letter, I will wait to anſwer it.

At preſent I will only beg another favour, and with leſs ſhame as it is of a kind you will like to grant. I have lately been at Lord Oſſory's, at Ampthill. You know Catherine of Arragon lived ſome time there. Nothing remains of the caſtle, nor any marks of reſidence but a very ſmall bit of her garden. I propoſed to Lord Oſſory to erect a croſs to her memory on the ſpot, and he will. I wiſh therefore you could from your collections, or books, or memory, pick out an authentic form of a croſs, of a better appearance than the common run. It muſt be raiſed on two or three ſteps, and if they were octagon, would it not be handſomer? Her arms muſt be hung like an order, upon it. Here is ſomething of my idea. The

ſhield

shield appendant to a collar. We will have some inscription to mark the cause of erection. Adieu,

Arlington St. Your most obliged,
June 22, 1771. HOR. WALPOLE.

Strawberry-hill,
DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 12, 1771.

AS our wedding will not be so soon as I expected, and as I should be unwilling you should take a journey in bad weather, I wish it may be convenient to you and Mr. Essex to come hither on the 25th of this present month. If one can depend on any season, it is upon the chill suns of October, which like an elderly beauty, are less capricious than spring or summer. Our old-fashioned October, you know, reached eleven days into modern November, and I still depend upon that recknoning when I have a mind to protract the year.

Lord Ossory is charmed with Mr. Essex's cross, and wishes much to consult him on the proportions. Lord Ossory has taken a small house very near mine, is now, and will be here again after Newmarket. He is determined to erect it at Ampthill, and I have written the following lines to record the reason:

In days of old here Ampthill's towers were seen,
The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen.
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
Here blinded zeal sustained her sinking years.
Yet freedom hence her radiant banners wav'd,
And love aveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd.
From Cath'rine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
And Luther's light, from Henry's lawless bed.*

I hope the satire upon Henry VIII. will make you excuse the compliment to Luther, which, like most poetic compliments, does not come from my heart. I only like him better than Henry, Calvin and the church of Rome, who were bloody persecutors. Calvin was an execrable villain, and the worst of all; for he copied those whom he pretended to correct. Luther was as jovial as Wilkes, and served the cause of liberty without canting.

Your's most sincerely,
HOR. WALPOLE.

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* The cross itself cost above an 100l. below the verses was placed, this inscription. "Johannes Fitz Patrick comes de Ossory, posuit, 1773."

[The following letter from Mr. George Shelvocke to the Earl of Leicester contains the first *English* account of the ruins of Herculaneum. Mr. Shelvocke travelled with Lord Coke, Lord Leicester's eldest son, and was at Naples in 1741.]

An ACCOUNT *of the* SUBTERRANEOUS TOWN *in the Neighbourhood of* NAPLES, *lately discovered.*

BY the only book I have had to consult about what place it may formerly have been, which is Ortelius's Thesaurus, I find it was formerly called Herculaneum, which is said to have stood just where this subterraneous town as they call it, is now, that is either on the very spot where the town called Torre di Greco now is, or very near it, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. What is now seen of it, is not above half an English mile from thence as I take it: and as it was, in all likelihood, a large place, it may upon farther discovery be found to extend itself quite to Torre di Greco, and even beyond it.

Before I give such a description of these remains as I am able, it may first be necessary to acquaint you, that for fear of accidents, the passages they have dug out, which have been quite at a venture, are seldom higher or broader than is necessary for a man of my size to pass along conveniently. This is the cause that you have but an imperfect view of things in general; and as these narrow passages are quite a labyrinth, there is no guessing at whereabout you are after two or three turnings.

At the further end of Portici, towards Torre di Greco, you descend by fifty stone steps, which convey you over the wall of a theatre, lined with white marble, which, if the hearth and rubbish were cleared out of it, would, I believe, be found to be very entire. By what is seen of it, I don't imagine it to have been much bigger than one of our ordinary theatres in London. And that it was a theatre and not an amphitheatre, appears by a part of the scene, which is to be plainly distinguished. It is, I think of stucco, and adorned with compartments of grotesque work, of which and grotesque paintings, there is a great deal, scattered up and down in the several parts of the town.

When you have left the theatre, you enter into the narrow passages, where on one hand of you, (for you seldom or never see any particular object to be distinguished on each hand at once, because of the narrowness of the passages) you have walls lined and crusted over, sometimes with marble, sometimes with stucco, and some-

times you have walls of bare brick; but almoſt throughout, you ſee above and about you, pillars of marble or ſtucco cruſhed or broken, or lying in all ſorts of directions. Sometimes you have plainly the outſides of walls of buildings that have apparently fallen inwards; and ſometimes the inſides of buildings that have fallen outwards; and ſometimes have apparently both the inſides and outſides of buildings that ſtand upright; and many of them would, I dare ſay, be found to be entire, as ſeveral of them have in part been found to be.

To make an end of this general deſcription, you have all the way ſuch a confuſion of brick and tiles, and mortar and marble corniſhes, and friezes and other members and ornaments, together with ſtucco and beams and rafters, and even what ſeem to have been the trees that ſtood in the town, and blocks and billets for fuel, together with the earth and matter that appears to have overwhelmed the place, all ſo blended and cruſhed, and, as it were, ſo mixed together, that it is far eaſier to conceive than to deſcribe. The ruin in general is not to be expreſſed.

Having given your lordſhip this general account, I will now run over the moſt remarkable particulars I ſaw, juſt as they occur to me without pretending to order: for as I have hinted already, it was impoſſible for me to know in what order they ſtand in reſpect of each other.

I ſaw the outſide of a rotund, which may have been a temple; it is crowned with a dove; it may be about thirty foot in diameter; but I forbear to ſay any thing of meaſures; for they will allow of none to be taken. Near it I ſaw the lower part of a Corinthian column upon the loftieſt proportioned brick-pedeſtal I ever obſerved, and thereabouts ſome very ſolid buildings. I ſoon after paſſed over what, by the length we ſaw of it, appears to have been a very vaſt moſaic pavement. We ſoon afterwards perceived ourſelves to be got into the inſide of a dwelling houſe: the rooms appear to have been but ſmall; they are lined with ſtucco, and painted with a ground of deep red; adorned with compartments either of white or light yellow, and ſome other colours: our lights were not good enough to make us diſtinguiſh. In theſe compartments were groteſque paintings of birds, beaſts, maſks, feſtoons, and the like.

Soon afterwards, with ſome difficulty, and by creeping up a very narrow hole of looſe earth, we got into an upper apartment of another houſe. The floor was of ſtucco, and the earth and rubbiſh was cleared away from under a great part of it and found a room lined and adorned in the ſame manner, and in the ſame colours, and with the ſame ground of deep red as the ſides. This room may have been about ten or eleven feet high; but the danger of our ſituation would not permit us to do otherwiſe than to get out of it as ſoon as we could.

Shortly afterwards we were carried, rather aſcending as we went, into what ſeems to have been a principal room of ſome great houſe. At the end of it, which is to be ſeen, there were three large boufets in the wall, all three moſt admirably painted, partly in groteſque, and partly in perſpective, repreſenting temples, houſes, gardens, and the like, executed with the greateſt freedom, judgment, and variety, and very much enlivened with the lighteſt and moſt airy ornaments; as is the whole of the room, as far as can be ſeen; not excepting the roof, which ſeems to have been a ſloping one: and all the lines of the compartments of the painting of it ſeem to tend to ſome ornament that muſt have been in the middle or centre at the top. What the height of this room may have been is hard to ſay; for by the boufets it appears that there is a good depth to be dug out to get at the floor. I muſt not omit, that between the painted compartments of this room there is continually a palm tree, repreſented in ſo very picturesque a manner, that I think it is one of the moſt pleaſing ornaments I ever ſaw. What may be the length and breadth of this room is not to be gueſſed at; for they have not cleared away above, I think, five foot of the end of it I have been giving an account of.

We afterwards paſſed through ſome ordinary rooms belonging to the ſame nurſe; and through the inſide of ſome other houſes, ſeemingly of leſs note. Of theſe inſides in general I ſhall only ſay that they are almoſt always painted of a deep red, ſometimes plain, and ſometimes adorned with figures, &c.

It ſeemed to me twice or thrice, as we paſſed along, that we turned the corners of ſtreets. Twice I thought we paſſed fronts of houſes; and once particularly we paſſed by the front, as it ſeemed, of ſome very large public edifice, with very broad fluted pilaſters of ſtucco.

But nothing is more extraordinary relating to this place, than what is demonſtratively

tively evident to have been the cataſtrophe of it.

That it was partly deſtroyed by an eruption of the mountain can never be doubted; and in the following manner: Firſt it was ſet on fire by burning matter from the mountain, and by the time it was well in flames, it was overwhelmed, and the fire was ſmothered.

Your Lordſhip will be convinced of this, by what I am going to obſerve. I have taken notice, that there are every where great quantities of beams and rafters, and trees, and billets of wood, ſcattered up and down. All theſe are burnt to as fine and perfect a charcoal as ever I ſaw, and as any body ever made uſe of. The very largeſt beams are burnt to the heart, though they have perfectly preſerved their form: inſomuch, that in all of them I examined, I could perceive every ſtroke of the axe or tool they were hewn or ſhaped with.

That the town was burnt is as plain as that it was overwhelmed. Now if it had continued to burn for any time, all the beams and rafters would have been conſumed to aſhes, or have been quite defaced; whereas, by the fires being ſuddenly ſmothered, they became true and perfect charcoal as they are. This ſeems to have been the caſe of that part of it which is hitherto diſcovered.

That this deſtruction was effected by two ſuch violent accidents ſuddenly upon the back of each other, may be more natural than to ſuppoſe that it was burnt by the ſame matter that overwhelmed it; for if that had been the caſe, I don't know how the paintings could have been preſerved ſo freſh as they are, or indeed at all: nor can it be conceived, that there ſhould not appear ſome marks of burning in the brick, the marble, the ſtucco, and the reſt. Now there is as yet no ſuch thing to be obſerved; nor does there appear to be any ſort of combuſtible ſubſtance mixed with the earth or rubbiſh. Both above and below, it ſeems to have been buried in common earth; which could naturally have no ſhare in the burning of the town.

This may make it to be believed, that it was rather buried by ſome extraordinary effects of an earthquake which happened at the ſame time, than by burning matter thrown out of the mountain. That it was ſet on fire by burning matter from the mountain, cannot well be doubted: but that it was buried by the burning matter from the mountain appears not to have been at all the caſe. In whatever manner the fate of this town was brought upon it, it ſeems to have been as dreadful a one as could have been inflicted by Nature.

I will trouble you with but one other obſervation about it, which is, that the inhabitants ſeem to have had ſome diſmal warning to forſake it; for in the digging of above a mile an half, which they compute the ſeveral windings and turnings at, they have as yet found but one dead body. In my next I will give you an account of the paintings and ſtatues they have taken up for the king's uſe, and add what may have ſlipped from my memory at preſent. In the mean time I beg you would excuſe this indigeſted heap of writing.

I beg leave to preſent my duty to my Lady Clifford, and to aſſure you that I am moſt perfectly your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt devoted ſervant,

GEORGE SHELVOCKE, Jun.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *from a* FOREIGN GENTLEMAN *in* ROME, *relative to* LORD ELGIN'S COLLECTION *of* GRECIAN ANTIQUES, *and of* LORD HAMILTON'S *late* TRAVELS *in* GREECE.

THE migrations and ſpoliations of works of art, are, to the hiſtorian of civilized and cultivated ſociety, an important ſubject of inquiry, which could not fail to be productive of a variety of intereſting reſults. How much on this ſubject might be collected from the annals of ancient and modern times! But it is a thankleſs labour. Even in ancient times, Themiſtocles was ill-rewarded for his pains, when he would have reſtored to her priſtine ſtation the beautiful bronze Hydrophora, (Water-carrier) which the Perſians had taken away from Athens, and placed in the temple of Cybele at Sardis. (See Plutarch's Life of Themiſtocles, chap. 31.) Still, however, there is ſome merit in collecting the ſcattered accounts relative to this ſubject; and Dr. Sickler, a German literato, already advantageouſly known in the literary world, by a Hiſtory of the Culture of Fruit-trees, and who is now reſiding in Paris, the preſent central depoſit of all conquered works of art, has ſhewn, in his *Geſchichte der Wegnahme und Abführung vorzüglicher Kunſtwerke aus den eroberten Ländern durch die Sieger*, (or Hiſtory of the Deportation of the moſt valuable Works of

of Art from the Conquered Countries by the Victors; Gotha Ellinger, 1803,) lately publiſhed, that this ſubject is capable of being treated of in a moſt intereſting manner. What the French ſeized with the bayonet, Britons purchaſed with their money. There is likewiſe a wide difference in the uſe that is made of theſe acquiſitions; for it is to be lamented, that in England there are not ſuch public inſtitutions as in Paris, or a Muſeum open throughout the year for the free admiſſion of viſitors; that a view of the Britiſh Muſeum cannot always be obtained without much trouble and difficulty; and that even the golden catapult of Philip of Macedon cannot always force open the doors of private collections. Sir William Hamilton, the moſt public-ſpirited and communicative of the Engliſh collectors, to whom the Britiſh Muſeum is indebted for its moſt valuable antiques, and who, during the thirty-five years he was Ambaſſador at Naples, purchaſed ſo many valuable articles for himſelf and his numerous friends, died ſome time ago. Excepting Mr. Charles Townley's, in London, which truly princely collection is open for every connoiſſeur, ſcarce one of all the private cabinets in England (which Dallaway has lately ſo carefully recorded in his Anecdotes of the Arts; London, Cadell, 1800) could be found, the antique treaſures of which were acceſſible to a ſtranger.—Many ſuperb collections in the villas and country-houſes of noblemen and gentlemen are entirely ſhut up for years, while the owners are on their travels or in the capital. The unſocial Briton is not fond of ſeeing ſtrange faces at his houſe; and thus England becomes the grave of the valuable remains of antiquity, which belong to the whole human race; eſpecially when they are taken away from countries where a more liberal ſpirit prevailed. It muſt be owned, however, that whatever is brought from the countries ſubject to barbarous Turks, may be conſidered as ſaved from the lime kiln or the cemetery: and in this point of view the works of art purchaſed there by the Engliſh for their private uſe, are a real acquiſition to the arts.

Lord Elgin, who is on his way from Conſtantinople to England, has been for ſome weeks paſt in Rome, whence he intends to purſue his journey by land. He has brought back with him ſome of the artiſts whom Lord Hamilton more than three years ago engaged here and at Naples to accompany him in his antiquarian and artiſtical expedition to Greece, Aſia, and Egypt. I have had the pleaſure of converſing with ſome of them almoſt daily, and am able to ſend you a few intereſting particulars relative to this remarkable journey, which is now finiſhed. The company conſiſted of Mr. Feodor, the draughtman, a Calmuc; of M. Balläſtra, the architect, and his aſſiſtant; M. Luſieri, the landſcape-painter, better known by the name of Don Tita of Naples; and of a ſtatuary, a moulder in plaſter of Paris, and a man of letters, whom Lord Elgin took with him as his chaplain, but who in general accompanied the ſociety of artiſts, or was employed in viſiting alone other claſſic regions of Greece, where there were no remains of antiquity to attract the attention of the former. The draughtſman and the architect have collected the greateſt number and moſt valuable materials for the Account of this Journey, which is to be publiſhed: the former has made drawings of all the ancient remains of the plaſtic arts; and the latter has taken plans and perſpective views of all the architectural monuments. Their drawings, which are executed with the greateſt accuracy and neatneſs, amount to ſeveral hundreds. Don Tita remained at Athens, partly for the purpoſe of finiſhing the part aſſigned to him, conſiſting of views of temples, and of the country, and partly to ſuperintend the embarkation of ſuch articles as had been left behind. On their voyage outwards, after ſtaying ſome weeks in Sicily, they proceeded between the ſouthern promontory of the Morea and the iſland of Cerigo, to Paros, Antiparos, Naxos, Delos, and between Tenedos and the Trojan ſhore, through the ſtraits of the Dardanelles, to Conſtantinople; where the whole company remained a month to make the neceſſary preparations for their journey to Greece. Here the city of Athens was for two years the reſidence of the artiſts; during which time Lord Hamilton purſued his travels through Aſia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. From Athens the artiſts occaſionally made excurſions to the provinces of Greece, or voyages to ſome of the iſlands. They viſited Thebes, Delphi, Corinth, Epidaurus, Argos, Mycene, Sparta, Olympia, Ægina, Salamis, Cape Sunium, Marathon; and the architect went by land, through Theſſaly and Thrace, to Conſtantinople, whither he was called to erect a palace for the Engliſh embaſſy; for which it was intended to lay the marble,

ble quarries of Paros under contribution.

But after all, when on the point of proceeding to the execution of the magnificent plan, the whole undertaking dwindled into the building of a wooden house, which our architect left to be finished by the carpenters, and returned to his temples at Athens. A considerable quantity of antiques was discovered and obtained at Athens; but the spoil carried away from other places was comparatively but trifling. The artists had been almost a year at Athens before Lord Elgin could obtain full permission for them to search, and dig, and to draw plans and views unmolested wherever they would, and to remove and ship off for England whatever suited them.—But it must be owned, they afterwards made so good a use of the opportunity afforded them, that future travellers in Greece will not be much inclined to bless the memory of Lord Elgin. The number of chests-full of precious remains of antiquity already sent off to England amounts to more than two hundred, and a great many articles still remain behind, to be forwarded by Don Tita. This may be considered as the last gleaning of what had been spared by the successive spoilers of the ornaments of Greece. Not only have all moveable works been carried away; but even many things which had been hitherto considered as immoveable, have been torn from the places where they had remained unmolested for thousands of years. Thus, for instance, the metopes of the temple of Minerva, in the Acropopolis, which was ornamented with figures in alto-relievo, have been all broken out of the wall, and the round carved work on the tympans have likewise been carried away. By digging in front of the temple, they discovered a couple of torsos heads and fragments of basso-relievos. Four excellent basso-relievos, that belonged to a temple of Victory, and represented an engagement of the Greeks with the Persians, have likewise been taken away.—But from the temple of Theseus nothing could be obtained, as it is now a Greek church. Lord Elgin has brought along with him all the drawings and plans, which were executed upon the spot: but only a few persons of the highest rank, (as, for instance, Lord Bristol, and the Prince of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz) have been favoured with a sight of them; and they express in the warmest terms their admiration of the beauty of them. You will already have heard of the shipwreck of the brig on board of which Lord Hamilton had embarked for England, with all his papers, and the manuscript's and other curious and rare articles which he had collected in his journey through Asia-Minor, Syria, and Egypt, and likewise eleven chests full of antique sculptures, among which were the four above-mentioned basso-relievos. On the same day the great earthquake was felt at Constantinople, the ship was overtaken by a violent storm near the island of Cerigo; and as she was too heavily laden, and could not ride out the storm at sea, the captain deemed it expedient to run her in towards the shore. Here she struck upon a rock, that was hidden under the water. At first, all the chests containing the antiques might have been taken out: but while they were endeavouring to save the whole ship, they neglected to do this, and she sunk at last with almost the whole of her cargo. The crew, however, Lord Hamilton's papers, and four chests full of sculptures, were saved. Two frigates had hastened to their assistance, and they tried, but in vain, to raise the ship. Above ten thousand pounds have been already expended in these hitherto unsuccessful endeavours. Still, however, they have not given up all hopes of heaving the sunken ship from the bottom of the sea, or at least of saving her valuable cargo. But should some of the originals unfortunately be irrecoverable, still they cannot be considered as entirely lost; as they had the precaution to make models in plaster of Paris of all the sculptures. The other articles sent to England are safely arrived there. Lord Elgin has likewise brought from Constantinople a valuable collection of engraved gems, and rare medals. One of the gems is said to be of an extraordinary size and beauty: it represents a female Centaur suckling a young one. Mr. Feodor is going to England, to superintend the engraving of his drawings. Lord Elgin was induced to this undertaking, that he might have the glory of enriching his country with these spoils of ancient Greece, and that he might possess a cabinet surpassing others in the rarity of the articles it contains. May he be incited by a nobler ambition to render these treasures generally useful, by a free access to them; so that the traveller, who has in vain looked for them in Greece, may at least find them in England!" Young Lord Hamilton unites profound erudition with a

delicate taſte and an ardent love of the arts. He took a very zealous and active part in promoting the ſucceſs of this expedition, of which he had the direction in the name of Lord Elgin.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in your valuable Miſcellany for May laſt, an account of the life of Gærtner, I preſume the directions given by that celebrated naturaliſt, for the examination of ſeeds, &c. may not prove unacceptable to your botanical readers

"Dried fruits ſhould, previouſly to examination, be ſoaked for ſome time in tepid water, in order to ſoften and diſtend the pericarp; after which the ſeeds ought to be ſeparated from it, and replunged into the water. When not ſufficiently ripe, they will ſwim; but, on the contrary, when arrived at their full maturity, they will be found uniformly to fall to the bottom: a ſingular fact, which holds equally true of all ſeeds, from the cocoa-nut to the orchis. If the ſeeds be contained in a hard ſtone, or ſhell, it ought to be broken before they are put into the water; and the teguments ſhould be afterwards removed with a very fine pen-knife. After remaining ſome hours longer in the water, a ſeed may then be divided tranſverſely; and if an opening extend from one ſide of the diviſion to the other, it evidently belongs to thoſe which are termed dicotyledonous, or which are furniſhed with two ſeed-lobes.

When this opening does not appear, we may ſafely conclude that there is a periſperm, and endeavour to diſcover in what place the embryo is ſituated. With this intention the periſperm muſt be raiſed in ſmall lamellæ, until the embryo appear, which may be diſtinguiſhed by a greeniſh tint; it is eaſily detached, and ſinks to the bottom of the water.

If the ſeed be too ſmall to admit of theſe ſections, it is neceſſary to immerſe it in eſſential oil of turpentine, which uſually penetrates the periſperm, eſpecially when not of a farinaceous nature, and renders it tranſparent, whilſt the embryo remains opaque. Expoſed in this ſtate to the focus of a good lens, or microſcope, its different parts are readily diſtinguiſhed.

It is very difficult to analyze thoſe ſeeds that have a gelatinous periſperm. They ſhould be put into ſpirits of wine, which will render the periſperm ſolid. The ſame means will likewiſe ſucceed in giving conſiſtency to particular pericarps, when our object is to aſcertain in what manner the ſeeds are attached. Thus the berries of the *ſtratiotes* and *calla Æthiopica*, which are tranſparent as the vitreous humour of the eye, become, when put into ſpirits of wine, opaque, like the white of an egg, but recover their tranſparency on being re-immerſed in the water. In general, when the embryo, the vitellus, and the periſperm, are of a homogeneous colour, they may readily be diſtinguiſhed when the ſeed is ſoaked in eſſential oil of turpentine, or in ſpirits of wine, the action of which is not the ſame on all the different parts.

Travellers who collect fruits, ſhould always gather them when perfectly ripe. If they be ſurrounded with a very large pulpy pericarp, it will be proper to preſerve them in ſpirits of wine. In order to facilitate the drying of the ſeeds, or nuts, they ſhould afterwards be freed from this pericarp, and put into bags, or cornets of paper, along with a ſmall quantity of ſulphur, or camphor, to preſerve them from inſects. The bags ſhould then be carefully ſhut, and incloſed in others made of oiled-paper, to prevent the acceſs of the external air. Citizen Fourcroy prefers, for this purpoſe, paper that has been immerſed for ſome time in a ſolution of tar, which, it is affirmed, inſects are never known to penetrate. Along with the ſeed, flowers containing the fecundated ovaries ſhould likewiſe be examined, in order to aſcertain the number of the cells, ſince it is well known that in a great number of pericarps with ſeveral embryos, a ſingle ſeed ripens and prevents the appearance of the others; as, for example, in the oak, the lime-tree, &c. We cannot even aſcertain with certainty, from the inſpection of the fruit alone, whether the ovary be inferior, or ſuperior, a circumſtance which may produce very important errors." A. C. H.

Church-row, Hampſtead,
24th June, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DIRECTIONS *for practiſing the* VACCINE-INOCULATION, *lately drawn up by* DR. GEORGE PEARSON, *and circulated by the* INSTITUTION, *founded* DECEMBER, 1799.

1. THE limpid matter ſhould be taken from a decidedly characterized cow-pock, which is proceeding, apparently, through

through its respective stages. It is most efficacious in producing the vaccina from a pock before the eleventh or twelfth day; and is most abundant, and is usually taken, about the ninth day. But it may be used at any earlier period, even as early as the fifth day, if it can be collected. However, matter from a pock later than the eleventh or twelfth day is not more liable to produce inflamed arms than that from younger pocks; and if the cow-pock be excited at all, it is as distinct as from any earlier matter. No differences in the effects of the vaccine-matter inoculated appear to depend on the presence, extent, or absence, of the red areola.

2. The matter is usually taken on glass, thread, or a quill, on which it should be suffered to become dry without applying heat, and when so dried, it is scarce visible. The air should be excluded, by keeping the matter between two glass plates, or in a bottle filled with hydrogen gas.

3. As dried matter fails much more frequently to excite the vaccina than recent fluid matter, it will be adviseable, in order to insure the effect, or for obtaining a great quantity of matter, that, instead of a single puncture or scratch (which is sufficient and preferable with recent matter) there be matter inserted in two punctured or scratched parts in each arm. The dried matter, at the time of inoculation, should be softened by warm, but not very hot water.

4. The inoculation must be performed in the same manner as for the small-pox.

5. If the infectious matter produce the required effect, in three, four, or five days, there will be seen a red spot like a small gnat-bite; in six or seven days a small vesicle will appear; in nine days, a circular vesicle (improperly called a pustule) will be found as large as a pea, or from about two-tenths to four-tenths of an inch diameter, usually surrounded by a red areola. By the eleventh day, the vesicle begins to scab or grow dry, and turn black in the middle, and the areola becomes more extensive. By the fifteenth day, but often later, the pock becomes a mere scab, circular, prominent, well defined, of a blackish or mahogany colour, adhering firmly; but the areola disappears. Unless it be separated by violence, the scab does not fall off, in general, sooner than the twentieth day. It then leaves a cicatrix permanent for life.

6. If the eruption, or pimple, excited by inoculation, has not the characters, and does not pass through the stages in the course above-stated (5), although sometimes anomalous, this cow-pock may render the constitution unsusceptible of the small pox, yet it cannot be depended upon. In such cases, the inoculation should be re-instituted; for if the vaccina cannot be again excited, the unsusceptibility desired will have been produced; but if a further proof be wanted, recourse must be had to inoculation with the variolous matter.

7. In many cases, no constitutional affection or fever can be perceived: when it occurs, it is almost always on the ninth and tenth days; but provided the pock exhibit the distinctive characters of the cow pock, even without areola, with the usual course of its stages, the susceptibility of the small-pox will be as effectually destroyed as if there had been considerable febrile affection, and extensive areola.

8. If erythema, like erysipelas, extend over the arm, with swelling, pain, &c. it has always subsided in a few days of itself, only avoiding irritating applications, or at most on using sedatives.

9. Eruptions sometimes occur, but they require no particular treatment.

10. The small-pox may break out at any period within twelve days of inoculation for the cow-pock. If they appear earlier than the sixth or seventh, the vaccina is cut off in its progress; if they appear later, the vaccina goes forward in its usual course.

11. The medical treatment which may be required from unusual or supervening complaints, being analogous to that in the small-pox, must be accordingly.

12. Measles, chicken-pox, hooping-cough, and other disorders, may intervene during the vaccina, without, in general, varying its progress.

Golden-square, Feb. 25, 1803.

Note.—It has been found proper to require half-a guinea for arming three lancets, or for matter on thread or glass: but each practitioner may be supplied with matter as often as wanted for his own use only, by paying one guinea annually, the expence of postage and porterage being discharged by those who apply.

The Institution does not warrant any matter but that which has on the package the impression of the seal of the Institution, namely, a cow, with the motto, *Felicior ferit.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from* VIENNA, *giving an* ACCOUNT *of a* CONSPIRACY *of the* MODERN GREEKS *in the Year* 1797.

"IF among the nations of Europe, which have loſt their independence, but ſtill fondly cheriſh the hope of a happy regeneration, there be one which, beſides the Poles, particularly merits attention, it is the Modern Greeks. In vain have their enemies endeavoured to fix a ſtigma upon their character, as if they were particularly debaſed by cunning, treachery, and abject ſuperſtition. On the contrary, the ſeeds of the nobleſt virtues lie dormant in this people: and from the luxuriant ſhoots, which, in ſpite of the infectious blaſt of deſpotiſm, here and there ſpring forth, it ſufficiently appears, how much they would flouriſh and what excellent fruit they would produce under the influence of more benign circumſtances. It is well known that the Greeks took a very lively intereſt in the French revolution. In the Travels of Stefanopoli and others, we find many documents which ſhew how far the way had been prepared, and to what height their expectations were raiſed and kept alive by the politic management of the General-in-chief of the French army of Italy.

In the year 1797 and 1798 many rumours were current in Germany too, relative to a plot of ſeveral Greeks at Vienna to organize there a revolution in their native country. For ſeveral years previous to that period a newſpaper in the modern Greek language had been publiſhed at Vienna; and a whole ſeries of elementary books and tranſlations from the German and French came forth from the Greek preſſes in that capital, for the uſe and inſtruction of the Greeks, and were ſent into Moldavia and Wallachia. Of theſe publications a particular account by the learned profeſſor Alter of Vienna, may be ſeen in the *Literariſcher Angeiger*, which appeared for ſeveral years at Leipzig, and contains many intereſting contributions towards the neweſt hiſtory of Literature. But theſe endeavours gradually to diffuſe knowledge among the Greeks, were ſuddenly interrupted by the raſh proceedings of ſeveral fiery ſpirits. Though this conſpiracy, and the puniſhment of thoſe engaged in it, were as much as poſſible concealed from the public eye; yet the following particulars relative to it, and the fate of the leaders, have tranſpired. Riga, a native of Beleſtinos (formerly Phera) in Theſſaly, was endowed by nature with many excellent qualities, and in particular with great courage and reſolution. In his youth he had reſided in France, and learned the French language; and on his return to his native country, was employed as ſecretary by one of the princes of Waliachia. Afterwards he went to Vienna, where he tranſlated ſeveral books, and among others a Compendium of Medicine, into modern Greek. Being an enthuſiaſtic lover of his country, and a zealous republican he began to form a ſecret political connexion with ſeveral of his countrymen, ſome of whom were ſubjects of the Emperor. They tranſlated ſeveral books which ſeemed calculated to rouſe the Greek nation from the lethargic ſlumber of ſlavery; as for inſtance the firſt and fourth volume of the *Travels of Anacharſis*, which were actually printed and diſtributed. The 2d and 3d volume were likewiſe printed: but when the conſpirators were taken into cuſtody, all the copies found in their poſſeſſion were ſeized, and afterwards burnt by order of the Auſtrian government. They had likewiſe printed a *Catechiſm of Liberty*; but it is not known, whether it was ſent into Greece, or ſhared the fate of the 2d and 3d volume of Anacharſis. Their manifeſto, on the contrary, which painted in glowing colours the crimes and cruelty of the Turks, and excited the Greeks to a general inſurrection againſt their tyrants, was diſtributed by their partizans, and naturally produced a lively ſenſation. It was ornamented with a vignette repreſenting the club of Hercules. The conſpirators are likewiſe ſaid to have ſent three times one of their aſſociates to the French general at Milan, to requeſt aſſiſtance from him. But here they ſeem to have obtained nothing but empty promiſes. In the mean time they began to collect money, and had already a conſiderable ſum in their treaſury.

Theodoſius, biſhop of Belgrade, was privy to the conſpiracy; and this faint-hearted eccleſiaſtic was induced by his fears, and Eleutherius Œconomus, a merchant, by his enmity to ſome of his aſſociates, to betray the whole to the Drogoman of the Turkiſh embaſſy at Vienna; and in conſequence of an application from the ambaſſador to the Auſtrian miniſtry in November 1797, the conſpirators were immediately arreſted. Riga, their leader, was examined. He boldly avowed the whole affair; but declared that the reſolution he had taken to reſtore freedom to his country, did not appear to him to be a crime. He ſaid that the Greek nation had 30 years ago hoped to ſee their chains

broken

broken by the aſſiſtance of Ruſſia; and on the failure of their expectations from that quarter, had afterwards wiſhed to apply to the houſe of Auſtria, but had ſeen that the circumſtances of the times would prevent the Emperor from giving them any effectual aid: they had then no other reſource left, but to apply to the French. Riga at the ſame time endeavoured to excite the compaſſion of the Auſtrian miniſtry by a pathetic diſplay of the miſery and oppreſſion under which his countrymen groaned. But they could not well refuſe to deliver the conſpirators up to the Turks; eſpecially as the Grand Seignor had given his word to the Emperor, that none of them ſhould be puniſhed with death. Riga and ſeven more of them were accordingly ſent under a ſtrong guard to Belgrade, and delivered to the Baſhaw of that city. But here little regard was paid to promiſes made by the Sultan. Nicolides, one of theſe unfortunate victims, was an able phyſician. When they arrived at Belgrade, the Baſhaw happened to be dangerouſly ill. Nicolides reſtored him to health: but notwithſtanding this; he and his companions were, in the night-time, drowned in the Danube. The door of the priſon was purpoſely thrown open, and a report ſpread abroad, that the priſoners had made their eſcape. Perhaps, in better times, their fate may become the theme of ſome patriotic bard; and their names reſound in the grateful ſongs of their country, like thoſe of an Ariſtogiton and Harmodius. Among thoſe who periſhed in the Danube, was a man of genius and learning, of the name of Kanonico, and Argentees an opulent merchant.

The two brothers Parigi, who had printed the Greek newſpaper at Vienna, being ſubjects of the Emperor, were only baniſhed. They retired to Leipzig, where perhaps they ſtill reſide. At firſt they attempted to continue their Greek newſpaper: but were obliged to give up this undertaking, as the Emperor would not permit it to paſs through his dominions. This newſpaper had been regularly publiſhed from the year 1790 to 1797, the time when the conſpirators were taken into cuſtody. It was circulated in the Auſtrian dominions, in Wallachia, Moldavia, and throughout New Natolia; and contributed a good deal to enlighten the Greeks. When a report was circulated at Jaſſi, that Bonaparte intented to paſs over with his army into Greece, it cauſed a general ferment among the numerous Greek inhabitants of that city. The paſcal eggs were inſcribed with the words *Liberté, egalité, fraternité*; and the ladies introduced trees of liberty into their embroideries. The Greeks are in fact compoſed of very inflammable materials; and bear a ſtriking reſemblance to the French in many traits of their character. But they are deficient in perſeverance and military diſcipline. At that time they dreamed of nothing leſs than of ſeeing their country reſtored to its ancient ſplendor and glory by the aſſiſtance of the French. Almoſt all of them had provided themſelves with arms; as I have been aſſured by a Greek phyſician, who was then in Greece. It has indeed been ſuppoſed by ſome, that their bigotry would have hindered them from uniting with the French. But during my reſidence in Turkey, I had many opportunities of obſerving how little this circumſtance prevented even the common people from being inclined towards the French: they ſaid, the French would not be ſo unjuſt as to attack their religion. Beſides, it is obvious, that the dark clouds of ſuperſtition begin to be diſpelled: the merchants and literary men continue to diffuſe illumination among them, although the clergy do every thing in their power to hinder it.

A certain Maurogeni, a relation of the princes Maurogeni in Wallachia, was likewiſe concerned in the conſpiracy: but went, for what reaſons I know not, before the diſcovery of it to Hamburg, whence he proceeded to Paris, where he lately ſtill reſided. He poſſeſſes very conſiderable property. There are at preſent many Greeks at Paris, where they are perhaps ſecretly exerting themſelves for the good of their native country. Among others there is in that capital a certain Kodrika, an Athenian: he had been ſecretary to Prince Michael Suggo in Moldavia; and accompanied the Turkiſh ambaſſador to Paris, where he was confined along with him in the Temple; but was ſoon afterwards ſet at liberty. He has tranſlated Fontenelle's work on the Plurality of Worlds into modern Greek, with notes. A certain Polyzoi, who reſided ſometime with profeſſor Reinhold in Jena, and afterwards ſtudied at Halle Leipzig, and Vienna, obtained the place of phyſician to the city of Jaſſi. He was likewiſe informed againſt as one of the conſpirators, and arreſted by order of Prince Kallimachi: but after lying three months in priſon, was again ſet at liberty. In the year 1799 however he was baniſhed by prince Yaſſitari, the ſucceſſor of Kallimachi. He went to Joannina in Theſſaly, where he is at preſent phyſician to the

Baſhaw.

Baſhaw. He is a man of conſiderable talents: but ſeems to be of too inconſiderate a diſpoſition, and not to poſſeſs a firm and ſtable character. On the whole, the conſpirators committed many errors, ſo that their plans could hardly fail to be fruſtrated. Perhaps it was imprudent in them, to print their books at Vienna rather than at Venice, where they would have been nearer to Turkey, and could therefore with greater facility have introduced them among their countrymen."

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* MANUSCRIPTS *in the* LIBRARY *of the late* KING *of* FRANCE, *now called the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *(Bibliotheque Nationale) relating to Engliſh Affairs or Hiſtory.* (*Continued from page* 205, *of vol.* XV.)

THE third volume of this intereſting and valuable work commences with a very detailed account of all the proceedings which preceded the trial, condemnation, and execution of *Joan of Arc*, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, and alſo of what happened ſubſequent to that memorable event.

This narrative occupies no leſs than 604 quarto pages, which renders it impoſſible, in this place, to give little more than the heads of the different parts elucidated and diſcuſſed by *M. de l'Averdy*, the indefatigable and accurate editor of this part of the work.

"The hiſtory of the Maid of Orleans, obſerves M. de l'Averdy, has been entirely exhauſted by a great number of writers, of whoſe works it would be a fruitleſs labour to give any account; but a careful examination of the actual proceedings will prove that, with many, conjecture has ſupplied the place of fact, and that documents of deciſive weight have been paſſed lightly over, without paying proper attention to the nature of the ſubject, or the mode of proceeding which was followed. Few perſons can at this day doubt the injuſtice of the ſentence againſt the Maid of Orleans, or of the horrid execution which followed. The review of the proceedings made near twenty years after her death, and even the very nature of the crimes which were imputed to her, cannot have left much heſitation on this point.

Previous to commencing his account of theſe manuſcripts, M. de l'Averdy gives a ſhort ſtatement of the deſperate condition to which the indolence and effeminacy of Charles the Seventh had reduced his affairs. They appeared even to his moſt devoted friends perfectly irretrievable, when the daughter of a peaſant at Domremy, near Vaucouleurs, ſuddenly arrived at his court. After aſſuring him of her divine miſſion, ſhe promiſed to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, and conduct Charles himſelf to Rheims, to be conſecrated; and, in the end, that the Engliſh ſhould be entirely driven out of France. Joan ſingled out the King in the midſt of all his court, though ſhe had never ſeen him before; and, to eſtabliſh confidence in her promiſes, procured a ſign to deſcend from Heaven. She revealed to him the ſecret of a prayer ſhe had addreſſed to the Holy Virgin, and by which the King was perſuaded that that ſaint was her inſtructreſs.

The council of Charles heſitated a long time; the information they had received concerning this extraordinary perſonage was highly favourable; but while they ſtill retained their doubts, the King himſelf determined to employ her.

Her prophecy to all appearance ſucceeded: the Engliſh were beaten: Orleans was ſaved: Charles traverſed, not only without difficulty, but as a conqueror, a part of his kingdom, where a few months before he would not have been able to find even an aſylum. He was conſecrated at Rheims in the preſence of Joan, and from that time might be truly ſaid to be maſter of his kingdom. The affairs of the Engliſh grew worſe and worſe every day, until the ſiege of Compeigne, where Joan was unfortunately taken priſoner by the Baſtard de Vendôme, delivered up by him to John de Luxembourg, and afterwards to the King of England. She was ſoon after brought to trial before a French Biſhop and a Romiſh Inquiſition.

Thoſe Frenchmen who had always been zealous in their attachment to their King conſidered Joan as a prophetes expreſsly ſent by Heaven to free the French nation from the Engliſh yoke, and to protect and avenge the cauſe of the deſcendants of Saint Louis. But others, who were leſs exalted in their ſentiments, ſuſpected that the whole was but a feint practiſed with ingenuity and ſucceſs, to animate the courage and excite emulation in the breaſts of the King and his ſoldiers. They, however, concealed their ſuſpicions, and made the beſt uſe of the event for the common good. The enthuſiaſm was ſoon general, and a handful of men became an invincible army, through the heroic valour with which they were animated.

The opinions, however, which reigned in the Engliſh army were very different. What

What the French, on the ſide of Charles, took for a divine miracle, thoſe on the ſide of the Engliſh attributed to the power of the devil. Even the Engliſh army was infected by this belief; and a letter of the Duke of Bedford's to the King of England ſufficiently proves it. "Every thing (ſays he) ſucceeded for you here until the ſiege of Orleans, at which time, a terrible blow from the hand of God fell upon your people, who were aſſembled in great numbers at that place. A reverſe occaſioned in a great meaſure, as far as I can diſcover, by the weakneſs, fatal credulity, and ſuperſtitious fear, which they have conceived at a woman, a true diſciple of Satan, formed out of the very refuſe of hell, called *La Pucelle*, who has at her command a power of enchantment and ſorcery. This reverſe and conſequent defeat have not only proved fatal to many of your troops, but diſcouraged the remainder in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner; and, further, have excited your enemies to aſſemble in great numbers."

The puniſhment of ſorcerers had generally been burning to death: it was, therefore, decided that the infernal ſpirit, acting in the ſhape and by the voice of Joan, ſhould either renounce his influence, or ſubmit to the penalties of the law. The maintenance of the holy faith and of religion ſeemed to exact this at their hands.

The proceeding, therefore, was either the conſequence of a general error, or of cool and deliberate injuſtice; or, perhaps, ſome of the judges might act under the influence of error, and others of wilful injuſtice. The feelings of the human mind are often too eaſily led away by motives of religion to be aware of committing an act of injuſtice under the idea of diſcharging a duty. The reviſal of the preceding will indeed ſhew us what particular enormities ſome of the judges may be charged with; but thoſe ought not to fall upon all who had a part in this lamentable affair.

The examination of the voluminous manuſcripts, which M. de l'Averdy now commences, will, he obſerves, alone enable us to form a correct judgment upon all theſe various points.

This account is divided into four parts. The firſt includes every thing which preceded the inſtituting the proſecution. The ſecond, the proceedings up to the time of forming the articles of accuſation, with the opinions of the learned bodies who were conſulted upon it. The third, what happened up to the time of the pretended confeſſion and retractation of Joan, which put an end to the proceedings. The fourth, what paſſed from the concluſion of the proceedings up to the death of the heroine.

An account of the moſt intereſting parts of theſe four diviſions will be given in our next.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

LXXIII.—THE MSS. OF MR. WILLIAM COLE, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THESE papers comprize no leſs than ſixty volumes, all written or collected by the late Rev. Mr. Cole, of Milton, near Cambridge; a gentleman who, for half a century before he died, had been making local obſervations, and procuring materials for a topographical and archæological Hiſtory of Cambridgeſhire.

Mr. Cole left this prodigious collection to the Britiſh Muſeum; but ordered in his will, that it ſhould be preſerved unopened till twenty years after his deceaſe. That time being elapſed, the books were lately opened, and are now become acceſſible to the public.

Cole's papers differ ſomewhat from Baker's: the latter, though they contain a few articles of the writer's own, are principally tranſcripts of ancient records: the former, while they abound with collections and copies from public archives, contain likewiſe a great variety of original compoſitions. The authors alſo appear to have differed as much in their taſte and character, as in the quality of their writings. Baker, though he may be ſuppoſed by ſome to have been a mere plodding copyiſt, poſſeſſed the exploring ſpirit of the antiquary with the liberality of a gentleman; he had learning, judgment, and good manners. Cole, whatever may have been his literary attainments—and it is certainly not intended, in the moſt diſtant manner, to underrate them—yet could ſtoop to pick up ſtraws, or even to perpetuate ſcandal: and with the perſeverance of the antiquary united the minuteneſs of a pariſh-clerk,

Quin id erat curæ, quo pacto cuncta tenerem,
Utpote res tenues tenui ſermone peractas,
Horace.

LXXIV.—A BROTHER ANTIQUARY'S REMARKS ON MR. COLE.

The hint relative to Mr. Cole's propenſity to ſcandal is not here made for the firſt time. A brother of the craft, who publiſhed a book at Cambridge in the year 1784, ſpeaking of theſe MSS. proceeds thus, —"it according to his whimſical will,

will they ſhould ever be laid before the public. But this, if we may judge from his notes on publications, preſented to him by his beſt friends, they are utterly unfit for; ſince characters formed from ſuch ſtrong paſſions and prejudices as he was perpetually actuated by, can never be drawn with any degree of exactneſs; and the misfortune is, that theſe, with all the little tales of ſcandal of the univerſity, town, and country, for half a century paſt, are ſo blended with his other collections, (however valuable in themſelves,) they can ſcarce be ſeparated: ſo that, probably, from this circumſtance alone, the labours of his whole life will be ſuffered to ſink into oblivion, and nothing left to ſupport his memory but that fooliſh monument of his vanity, ordered by will to be erected over his remains. And the attempt to keep theſe characters from the public, till the ſubjects of them ſhall be no more, ſeems to be peculiarly cruel and ungenerous, ſince it is precluding them from vindicating themſelves from ſuch injurious aſperſions, as their friends, perhaps, however willing, may at that diſtance of time be incapable of removing. The above cenſure may, perhaps, be thought ſevere; but the editor, well acquainted with the ficklenes of his diſpoſition for more than forty years, avers it to be well-grounded; and thinks it incumbent upon him thus to publiſh it to the world to prevent any miſchiefs that may ariſe hereafter from his unwarrantable prejudices."

But it may be remarked, perhaps, by readers, regardleſs of the venom'd bites, or the grave, malignant faws of jealous-pated authors, that brother-artiſts, brother-poets, brother-antiquaries, and all brothers of the ſame craft, ſeldom overload the ſcale with compliments, or can indeed afford to give juſt and full meaſure to each other.

Και κεραμευς κεραμει κοτεει, και αοιδος αοιδωι,
Και πτωχος πτωχωι φθονεει. *Heſiod.*

Prieſt hates the prieſt, each poet ſcorns his brother,
And antiquaries * joſtle one another.

And ſo a truce for the preſent with Mr. William Cole, and Cambridge antiquaries.

LXXV.—BISHOP NEWTON'S REMARK RELATIVE *to the* ENGLISH POETS.

The following remark is quoted more on account of its local reference, the reality of the fact, and its ſuitableneſs to our preſent purpoſe, than as exhibiting any thing wonderful, or even remarkable, beyond what we ordinarily meet with in an accidental occurrence; ſuch has been already noticed in the caſe of the biſhops and Puritans who were educated in the ſame college.

Biſhop Newton obſerves, in his Life of Milton, "it is remarkable, that though the merits of both the Univerſities are perhaps equally great, and though poetical exerciſes are rather more encouraged at Oxford, yet moſt of our greateſt poets have been bred at Cambridge, as Spenſer, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Prior, not to mention any of the leſſer ones, when there is a greater than all, Milton!" The Biſhop ſhould, in due order, have directed us firſt to Chaucer: but, guided by the above remark, we will ſteer our courſe next month among the Cambridge poets.

LXXVI.—DR. RICHARDSON.

Dr. Burton, of Oxford, was once dining with Dr. Richardſon, a late Maſter of Emanuel, and editor of *Godwin de Præſulibus Angliæ*: the latter, when the cheeſe was brought on table, like a true Cambridge-man, began to be full of the praiſes of * Cottenham-cheeſe, "Dr. Burton, (ſaid Richardſon) you know we are famous for our Cottenham-cheeſes; and this, I think, is as excellent a one as was ever ſet upon a table." "I do not perceive (ſaid Burton) any thing extraordinary in this cheeſe, Doctor." "Do you not? (continued Richardſon) I wiſh you would ſend me a better." "I will engage ſo to do, (ſaid Burton) and if I do not, Dr. Richardſon, I will *eat* it."

LXXVII.—MR. BURKITT.

Mr. William Burkitt, author of a Practical Expoſition of the New Teſtament, and other religious books, was a facetious, as well as a ſerious man. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became Miniſter of Dedham, in Eſſex. Going one Sunday to church, from the lecture-houſe, (the miniſter's reſidence is ſo called) he met an old Cambridge friend, who was coming to give him a call before ſermon. After the accuſtomed ſalutations, Burkitt told his friend, that as he had intended him the favour of a viſit, his pariſhioners would expect the favour of a ſermon. The clergyman excuſed himſelf, by ſaying he had no ſermon with him: but, on looking at Burkitt's pocket,

* An accommodation, rather than a tranſlation.

* Cottenham is a village a few miles from Cambridge, celebrated for its excellent cheeſe.

and

and perceiving a corner of his ſermon-book, he drew it gently out, and put it in his own pocket. The gentleman then ſaid, with a ſmile, "Mr. Burkitt, I will agree to preach for you." He did ſo; and preached Burkitt's ſermon. He, however, appeared to great diſadvantage after Burkitt; for he had a voice rough and untuneful, whereas Burkitt's was remarkably melodious. "Ah! (ſaid Burkitt to him archly, after ſermon, as he was approaching him in the veſtry) you was but half a rogue; you ſtole my fiddle, but you could not ſteal my fiddle-ſtick."

NO. LXXVIII.—DR. COULTHURST, OF SIDNEY.

Some time ago, the mode of appointing fellows, or, at leaſt, of examining candidates for ſome particular fellowſhips, was made the ſubject of controverſy in a certain college, and the diſpute furniſhed matter for much converſation in the univerſity. One day, when this affair was diſcuſſed in a mixed company, a gentleman preſent obſerved, that if a certain way of proceeding, to which he had been objecting, was adopted, he could not conceive what criterion there would be left of merit.—"An illiterate and worthleſs man (continued he) may be choſen fellow, while a man of learning and worth may be ſet aſide." A gentleman of much learning and humour, who was of the party, (Dr. Coulthurſt) replied, "There is nothing new in this matter,"

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow." *Pope.*

LXXIX.—A FURTHER ACCOUNT OF MR. COLE'S MSS.

The firſt volume contains Parochial Antiquities of Cambridgeſhire, or an account of the churches, with the funereal monuments in and about them, in the county of Cambridgeſhire, in the following order: Whittleſford, Abington Parva, Horſeheath, Ickleton, Hinxton, Duxford St. John's, Pampiſford, Shelford Parva, Abingdon Magna, Bartlow Church, Linton, Baberham, Stapleford, Lanwade, Shelford Magna, Cottenham, Swaveſey, Long-Stanton, Omnium Sanctorum, Long-Stanton St. Michael's, King's College, in Cambridge, the Chapel of our Lady, and St. Nicholas, at Cambridge, King's College.

The ſecond volume contains, in like manner, an Account of the Parochial Antiquities of Cambridgeſhire, in the following order:

Clare Hall, Clare Hall chapel (the old chapel), Queen's College, Queen's College chapel, Haſkſton, Barrington, Foxton, Newton, Triplow, Fulmer, St. Clement's church in Cambridge, St. Giles's church in Cambridge, St. Sepulchre's church in Cambridge, St. Mary Minors Church in Cambridge, Little St. Mary's church in Cambridge, Harſton, Haſlingfield, Shepreth, Milbreth, Melbourne, Orwell, Haddenham, St. Andrew the Great's church in Cambridge, Harleton, Stow Longa.—In the courſe of this ſurvey, Mr Cole gives a deſcription of each church, and of the monuments, inſcriptions, and coats of arms, which they contain, together with draughts of them all, taken by himſelf on the ſpot. Some, therefore, may chooſe to call Mr. Cole a true ſteeple-hunter, a *bellua ſepulcherum*.

LXXX.—CLARE HALL.

Mr. Cole, when an undergraduate, was of Clare Hall: he gives, therefore, an account of this college, and its chapel. Of the library he obſerves as follows: "This library is the moſt elegant of any in the univerſity, being a large well-proportioned room, *à la moderne*, with the books ranged all around, and not in claſſes, as in moſt of the reſt of the libraries in other colleges. It is exceedingly well filled with a choice collection of valuable books; among the reſt one of the few of Pope Sixtus Quintus's folio Bibles, which were ſoon called in upon political reaſons, and is reckoned of great value." This is the new library: the old library contains a good collection of Italian and Spaniſh authors.

Of the celebrated Latin comedy of *Ignoramus*, he obſerves, "that the comedy of *Ignoramus*, ſuppoſed to be made by Mr. Ruggle, of Clare Hall, is but a tranſlation of an Italian comedy of Baptiſta Porta, entitled *Trapularia*, as may be ſeen by the comedy itſelf in Clare Hall Library, with Mr. Ruggle's notes and alterations thereof."

This is ſcarcely the proper place to add, "that about the beginning of the year 1611, (I quote from Hawkins's edition of *Ignoramus*,) the Univerſity of Cambridge became engaged in a conteſt with the Mayor of the Town and the Corporation, on the queſtion which of the two, the Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity, or the Mayor of the town, was entitled to precedence of the other." Mr. Ruggle ſided with the Univerſity againſt the town, and in the character of *Ignoramus*, who talks a language half Latin, half Engliſh,

and "woes in the language of the Pleas and Bench," he ridicules the pedantry of the lawyers in their ordinary phraſeology. But this by the bye.

The MS. alluded to above was the original MS. of *Ignoramus*, from which Mr. Hawkins derived the text of his edition, printed not many years ago.

LXXXI.—KING'S COLLEGE, AND CHAPEL.

Mr. Cole, when treating of King's College chapel, avows his chief deſign to be the preſervation of the monuments within that moſt beautiful ſtructure, "which, however, (he adds) conſidering the largeneſs of it, and the number of years it has been erected, contains but an inconſiderable number, and thoſe of no extraordinary account." Mr. Cole purſues his deſign with a moſt ſuperſtitious minuteneſs, and his account of this chapel is more circumſtantial than is to be obtained any where elſe. He obſerves, that it appears from ſome old verſes at the beginning of ſeveral MS. *Hiſtoriettes*, in King's College, that the founder himſelf, Henry VI. was preſent at the foundation, and that he laid the firſt ſtone. He proceeds to quote from Fuller's Church Hiſtory thoſe verſes; but ſometime afterward he writes a remark to this effect on the oppoſite page: "The verſes alluded to on laying the firſt ſtone of the chapel are not the originals: of this I was informed by Mr. Smith, ſen. Fellow of the College, who communicated the following, as he extracted them from ſome original papers in the College."—They are inſerted here for the ſake of the Engliſh tranſlation, which is a ſingular one.

Luce tua qua natus eras, Nicholae, Sacer Rex
Henricus Sextus hoc ſtabilivit opus;
Unctum qui lapidem poſtquam ponebat in Eton
Hunc fixit, Clerum commemorando ſuum.
M. Domini C. quater quadraginta monos habet annus,
Paſſio cum Domini concelebrata fuit.
Annus erat decimus nonus, menſis ſed Aprilis,
Hic flectente genu Rege ſecunda dies.
Confeſſor Nicholae, Dei, cum virgine ſumpta
Cœlis da regi gaudia ſumma Dei.

Tranſlation of the above:

Saint Nicholas, in whos day was born Henry the Sext, our Sovern Lord the King,
After that his Excellence at Eton had leyd the anointed ſtone,
Here ſtabliſhed this work, hys clergy tenderly remembring,
The yere of our Lord a Thouſand Four-hundred an Forty one.
The ſecunde daye of Aprill that tyme Sunday in the Paſſion
The xix yere of his Reigne here kneling on his knee
To the Honour of Seint Nicholas, firſt founded this edificac'on,
With whom in Heven to be laureat graunt might the Holy Trinitye.

To a moſt minute deſcription of this wonderful building is ſubjoined a ſhort account of the Provoſts, beginning with William Millington, the firſt Provoſt, choſen by the founder himſelf, April 10, 1443, and ending with Dr. Snape, elected in February, 1719. This is followed by a ſimilar account of thoſe who were raiſed from this ſociety to the epiſcopal order, beginning with Nicholas Cloſe, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, tranſlated to that ſee in 1452, and ending with Francis Hare, Biſhop of Wincheſter, tranſlated to Chicheſter, 1731. This was the Hare who publiſhed Phædrus and Terence, and the Pſalms of David adjuſted to metre.

And thus much for Mr. Cole's two firſt volumes of MSS. The two next purſue nearly the ſame ſcent; they contain, however, as well as the two firſt, obſervations on the parochial antiquities of other counties. The churches, the funereal monuments, the inſcriptions, and the eſcutcheons, in numerous pariſhes throughout England, are, in the courſe of this ſingular collection, brought into one heap, and, together with the copies from ancient records, and ſome articles of more trifling conſideration, compoſe an immenſe body of parochial antiquities.

To eſtimate, therefore, the qualities, and to apportion the merit of ſuch a work as this, we ſhould conſider the materials of which it is formed, and the purpoſes which the bringing of thoſe materials into one maſs, may anſwer. The ſubſtance, then, of which it is compoſed, is the mouldering regiſters of the years that are for ever fled, the periſhable fabrics of human ingenuity and of human induſtry, the ſhort-lived memorials of mortals removed from a world of noiſe and buſtle, to the land of ſilence and forgetfulneſs. Such are the materials: and the purpoſes which the collecting of them into one body may anſwer, are, to preſerve what is old from periſhing through age, and from ſinking into eternal oblivion: for,

—— data ſunt ipſis quoque Fata ſepulchris.
Juv.

It is no uncommon thing to hear purſuits of this kind made the ſubject of ridicule by men of fancy. What may not be ſo treat-

ed

ed? But their importance and utility cannot be denied. It is not, perhaps, desirable to see men of the first genius shooting with this bow, because their sinews are formed for essays, more pleasing and illustrious. But the scope of the antiquary is still wide and large. To his patient toil and plodding perseverance the chronologist, the biographer, the historian, and the poet, stand eminently indebted; and works the most splendid in form, and which are constructed for the admiration of posterity, rise out of ordinary documents, and researches which may appear unpromising or trifling. Who can calculate on the the consequences of a single date sometimes to an individual, sometimes to a family, and sometimes even to the public?

——χαριτ σμικροισιν οπηδει.

Monuments and their inscriptions, considered in another point of view, as efforts of expiring mortality, which sighs for a little remembrance beyond the grave, or as tributes of surviving relatives and friends, who labour to preserve a name which they wish not to be quite obliterated, do but favour a wish natural to the human heart, a desire incident to the best and purest part of our species. Under the greatest debility of his frame, and amidst even a wearisomeness of existence, man still see's the tender and endearing tie of life, and is solicitous not to be forgotten: and he who preserves a monument from mouldering to ruins, who records a name, or who rescues an inscription that is nearly effaced, humours a darling propensity, the universal passion; and he is entitled, in his turn, not to be overlooked as a trifler, or as a labourer about nothing;—*operose nihil agendo*:

"For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resign'd?
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind?

"On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
Ev'n in our ashes live their wonted fires."

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TWO respectable Correspondents, in your last Magazine, (pages 419, 429) have very properly censured and exposed the indecency, and even danger, of burying in churches and in towns. In addition to their remarks and anecdotes, allow a place, if you can, to an extract from a very scarce discourse, by that learned and eminently pious prelate, Joseph Hall, preached at Exeter, August 24, 1637, on the consecration of a new burial place. The text, which is very applicable, and admirably elucidated, is Gen xxiii. 19, 20:—"And after this Abraham buried Sarah his wife in the cave of the field of Machpelah, before Mamre, the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan. And the field, and the cave that is therein, were made sure to Abraham for a possession of a burying-place by the sons of Heth."

After making several pertinent observations on the subject, the excellent Bishop says: "Hitherto that there must be a meet place, a place fixed and designed for the burial of the dead; now let us a little look into the choice of the place; it was a field, and a cave in that field; a field, not *sub tecto*, but *sub dio*; a field before Mamre, a city that took its name from the owner, Abraham's assistant in his war; before it, not in it: and indeed both these are fit and exemplary: it was the ancientest and best way that sepultures should be without the gates of the city; hence you find that our Saviour met the bier of the widdowe's son, as he was carried out of the gates of Nain to his buriall; and hence of old was wont to be that proclamation of the Roman funeralls, *ollus efertur foras*. And we find that Joseph of Arimathea had his private buriall-place in his garden, without the city, (for it was near to Calvarie) and so was Lazarus his sepulchre without Bethany: our Saviour staid in the field, till the sisters came forth to him, and the neighbours came forth after them; so they went together to the sepulchre. And certainly much might be said to this purpose for the convenience of out-funerals, without respect of those Jewish grounds, who held a kind of impurity in the corpses of the dead; but that which might be said, is rather out of matter of wholesomnesse and civill considerations, than out of the grounds of theology. In time, this rite of buriall did so creep within the walls, that it insinuated itself into churches, yea, into the Holy of Holies, quires, and chancells, near unto the holy table, God's evangelical altar; but I must tell you, this custome hath found entertainment only in the Western churches, that is, those that were of correspondence with the Roman; for the Greek Church allows no such practice, and the Roman at first admitted it very sparingly, so as (*olim episcopi & alii principes sepelicbantur in ecclesia*) none but princes and bishops (as Martinus

tinus Vivaldus) were of old interred in churches; afterwards the privileges grew larger to other eminent benefactors unto the church, and none but them: and now that it is grown so common both in our churches and the Roman, we may thank partly superstition, partly ambition and covetousnesse; superstition of them that think the holinesse of the place doth not a little avail the soul; ambition of those that love these πρωτοκλισιας both living and dead; covetousnesse of those greedy hucksters of the Church of Rome, who, upon the sale of their suffrages, raise the prises of their holy ground to their unreasonable advantages. But to speak freely what I think concerning this so common practise, I must needs say, I cannot but hold it very unfit and inconvenient, both, first, in respect of the majesty of the place; it is (κυριακη) the Lord's House, the Palace of the King of Heaven; and what prince would have his court made a charnel-house? How well soever we loved our deceased friends, yet when their life is dissolved, there is none of us but would be loth to have their corpses inmates with us in our houses: and why should we think fit to offer that to God's house which we would be loth to endure in our own — Secondly, in regard of the annoyance of the living; for the air (kept close within walls) arising from dead bodies, must needs be offensive, as we find by daily experience, more offensive now than of old to God's people: they buried with odours, the fragrancy whereof was a good antidote for this inconvenience: ("She did this to bury me," saith our Saviour.) Not so with us; so as the air receives no other tincture than what arises from the evaporation of corrupted bodies. But though I approve not common burvings within the church, as not deeming that a fit bestowage for the dead; yet forasmuch as the church is a place of most publick resort and use, I cannot mislike that in some meet parts, whether floores, or pillars, or walls, (especially of the side-chappels pertaining thereunto) there be memorials or monuments of worthy and well-deserving Christians, whereby their knowledge and precious remembrances may be perpetuated to posterity."

Thus far the worthy Bishop on this indecent and unwholesome practice; to which I shall only add a quotation from Mr. Strutt, who informs us, "that before the time of Christianity it was held unlawful to bury the dead within the cities, but they used to carry them out into the fields hard-by, and there deposited them. towards the end of the sixth century, Austine obtained of King Ethelbert a temple of idols, (where the King used to worship before his conversion,) and made a burying place of it; but St. Cuthbert afterwards obtained leave to have *yards* made to the churches, proper for the reception of the dead."—Antiquities, vol. I. p. 69. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

June 11, 1803 W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, Sir, in your Magazine of the present month, an article which assumes to be a misrepresentation detected in the account of Lord Somerville's show. As the Author of that Account, it behoves me either to acknowledge my error and return thanks to the detector, or to prove that I had exhibited nought in my statement, but truth, to be detected. It is in my power to do the latter, and I request the favour of you to afford me the opportunity.

Your Correspondent E. N. says it would be much better if the writers of communications of this kind would confine themselves to a plain statement of facts. I surely had a just title to his approbation in this respect; for on the two subjects to which he has confined himself, I adhered merely to fact: not an iota of speculation in either of them. First, of the comparison of the Glamorgan with Hereford and Devon oxen, I merely remarked that which the butchers who slaughtered them will vouch, namely, the great inferiority of weight in the former, although age, labour, food, and other circumstances, were perfectly similar, excepting, indeed, that the inferior oxen were of the highest stature. I acknowledged that the Glamorgan were by no means a favourable specimen of that country produce, and I thought the fame of the Devons; but had it been otherwise, who ever expects to see a Glamorgan equal in weight of beef an Hereford or a Devon. I am speaking of them individually, without at all entering into the question of size, to the intricacies of which indeed the wisest of us seems to want a clue. I, however, forbear any thing farther on a subject of which E. N. candidly owns he knows nothing; another exercise of his candour will, perhaps, convince him, that for such good reason he had better have left it untouched.

The next thing on which E. N. pretends to set me right, is, the information that Mr. Gibbs is not the first who undertook the

the difficult taſk of ſelecting the various kinds of natural graſs ſeeds. Indeed this is a pure work of ſupererogation; for I already knew as much, and never aſſerted a word to the contrary. In my account of the cattle-ſhew, what I ſaid on that head was as follows:—"Mr. Gibbs was patronized by Lord Somerville—was appointed ſeedſman to the Board during the preſidency of that Lord, and, we believe, *firſt* undertook the difficult taſk of ſelecting the various natural graſs-ſeeds, at the deſire of his Lordſhip." The word *firſt* here evidently refers to his (Mr. Gibbs's) own commencement, without even hinting, or implying in the moſt diſtant way, a priority to others. However, on recollection, I may poſſibly have made a trifling miſtatement of another kind: it may have been the Board of Agriculture in general, and not the Noble Preſident in particular, from whom Mr. Gibbs originally received the hint of collecting the graſs ſeeds, which he has ſince improved ſo much more to the advantage of the country, than, probably, to his own emolument.

E. N. will not, I dare ſay, deſpiſe the information, that it is ſometimes ominous to write or ſpeak about "unfortunate concluſions, ſtatements of facts, and ſetting other people right."

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. L.

June 1, 1803.

P. S. Writing in much haſte, I omitted to ſay, in its proper place, that far from judging the Hereford and Devon oxen ſo very ſelect as E. N. ſuppoſes, I have no doubt that any conſiderable drove of the ſtore-ſtock of either county would afford a number of individuals, equal in form and promiſe with theſe exhibited. I might farther have added, that, granting Mr. Gibbs was not the firſt who ſelected graſs-ſeeds, he certainly was the firſt who did it upon a large ſcale.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY.

THE military ſpirit of the princes and inhabitants of Piedmont aſſigned it a degree of rank among other military powers, and by the policy of its ſovereigns and the energy of the nation, it was maintained in a ſtate of independence. When allied to the Auſtrians or the French, the dukes of Savoy and kings of Sardinia have made the balance incline to the party which they embraced.

The Piedmonteſe ſoldiery had acquired a conſideration far ſuperior to its force, inferior as it was in number. Previous to the war, the army had neither order nor uniformity; the late king altered the conſtitution of it, and ſpoiled rather than ameliorated it.

A ſoldier of this nation is leſs inclined to reaſon, yet not ſo thoughtleſs as the French ſoldier; he has neither the ſolidity, nor the heavineſs of the Auſtrian. He is the proportionate medium between the two nations: he draws nearer however to the French.

A peace of forty-five years, had ruſted the courage of the Piedmonteſe and deſtroyed their truly military ideas. The king had no longer any generals in his ſervice; his troops teſtified great ardour; but the ignorance and bad conduct of his commanders in Savoy, and at Nice, had extinguiſhed their enthuſiaſm; it appeared once again under better leaders, and the French diſcovered, that although the Piedmonteſe had before run away, it was not their fault.

With not more than 35,000 men, the King of Sardinia, notwithſtanding the vices of his military ſyſtem, kept the French back on the frontiers, till the fifth campaign. It was Bonaparte's good fortune in Piedmont, at Rome, and at Naples, to have generals, the moſt fatally inactive, if we may ſo expreſs ourſelves, oppoſed to him. The timid counſels of the Sardinian miniſtry, and the indolence of the troops, owing to their commanders, facilitated the occupation of Piedmont by the French army, by delivering up their ſtrong places.

The Piedmonteſe during the late war ſtood ſome engagements with the French, which, though leſs known, are not leſs honourable than thoſe which have been celebrated in other parts of Europe. The Piedmonteſe corps, that was at Toulon, diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the moſt brilliant manner during five campaigns: whatever ground the French gained, was purchaſed by prodigious loſſes. The army had got rid of its bad officers, and was become excellent when the peace diſſolved it.

The ſchool of artillery in Piedmont was equal to the beſt in Europe; and the arſenal of Turin was, perhaps, the moſt perfect and complete. The commander Antoni, well known by his writings, joined a love of practice, exactneſs, and patience to that knowledge and ſuperior ability, which are neceſſary for inventing, and bringing diſcoveries to perfection. To him the Piedmonteſe artillery was indebted for its inſtruction and excellence.

The cavalry was too heavy and the ſize of the men diſproportionate. The dragoons reſembled cuiraſſiers, but the horſes were

were not ſufficiently large. They were beſides badly capariſoned, and the men indifferently diſciplined. At Bonaparte's entrance into Italy, ſome of the cavalry beat that of the French, and killed their general, Stengel.

Among the Piedmonteſe are a ſpecies of light troops, known centuries ago, by the name of Vandois or Barbets; they are mountaineers, formed into companies. Amongſt theſe barbets, the mountaineers of the counties of Nice and Tendé, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by their heroic fidelity, courage, and wonderful ſucceſs. It is impoſſible to form an idea of the boldneſs of their enterprizes, and the prodigious injury they did the French; they alone have been able to overpower the valour of a formidable army.

Since the peace of 1796, the Piedmonteſe have ſerved ſucceſſively with the French and Auſtrians, and always with a degree of courage that procured them the eſteem and jealouſy of their allies. The Auſtrians muſt always regret that they were not willing to employ them for the defence of Italy in Piedmont. The peaſantry had, to the number of 40,000, taken up arms, before the Auſtrians entered Piedmont; their enterprizes, and the formidable light in which they appeared to general Moreau, were one of the principal cauſes of his retreat.

The Piedmonteſe are by nature warlike, fond of dangers, pliant, obedient, patient, enured to fatigue, intelligent, and ſuſceptible of great exaltation of courage, and of implicit ſubmiſſion. All qualities which make the beſt ſoldiers.

The Neapolitan Army.

The Marſi and the Daunians, ſo renowned in the Roman armies, are with ſome difficulty diſcoverable among their deſcendants, the ſoldiers of the preſent Neapolitan army. The court have taken great pains with the troops, but it went no farther than dreſs and appearance; the army was a fine one, but that was all; for the different regiments ſwarmed with cowardly, treacherous, effeminate, and ignorant officers. The Neapolitans appeared at Toulon, like ſoldiers on a theatre, in groupes, and ballets to fill up and ornament the ſcene. If pomp and parade had been all that was neceſſary, they would have borne away the palm. The infantry ſtood a few diſcharges of cannon and muſquetry at that place; and a few ſquadrons of cavalry were cut to pieces in Lombardy; the court looked upon the attacks, which the troops could not do leſs than receive, as ſo many proofs of valour, and trophies of honour, inſtead of aſcertaining whether they had made any attacks on their part.

We cannot help expreſſing our aſtoniſhment at the conduct of General Mack, when he took on him the command of the Neapolitan army. We are yet to learn ſatisfactorily, why he ſhould have undertaken, with ſuch an army, a plan which might have been excellent if executed by Auſtrian troops, but which could by no means be ſuited to Neapolitans. It is no excuſe to ſay that he was forced to it.—The Court of Naples had not certainly preſcribed the plan, and the execution of it too. The Neapolitans ran away, and did not execute the General's plans: he had no right to be aſtoniſhed at this; it was what he expected, and he ought not to have expoſed himſelf to the riſk: he ſhould have acted like Fabius, inſtead of following the example of Varro.

The example of the Neapolitan troops is a ſtriking proof of the effect which bad officers produce on their ſoldiers. The inhabitants of Naples and the country places, without any other officers than thoſe they gave themſelves, withſtood the French in ſuch a manner as to ſave the national honour, though it loudly condemns that of the Neapolitan officers. The Lazzaroni, who are conſidered as the vileſt race of beings, diſplayed a degree of courage and reſiſtance which would have prevented the French from poſſeſſing themſelves of Naples, had it not been for the infamous treachery of Prince Moliterno, who delivered to the French the caſtles which he had ſworn to defend, and the city, which they protected.

What could not be effected by General Mack and his troops, was eventually performed by a prieſt, Cardinal Ruffo, without either ſoldiers or money, by the help of a number of peaſants, who had aſſembled together from their hatred to the French, and were animated by their leader. He poſſeſſed no military knowledge, but he poſſeſſed that of the human heart: he availed himſelf of this knowledge with addreſs and courage. He reſtored the kingdom to his Sovereign, and national honour to the people. The Neapolitans, when they had got rid of their cowardly, treacherous, or weak officers, delivered their country. They would have defended it, if their means had been more regular and entire. This example furniſhes an uſeful leſſon, in teaching us not to truſt to appearances, or to ſuppoſe that we poſſeſs ſoldiers when we have only pretenders.—Courage is in the heart of all people:

there are certain circumſtances that ſmother it for a time, while others ſerve to call it forth; but it is never to be extinguiſhed.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The laſt army we ſhall take notice of is the Ruſſian; in diſcipline and tactics it is formed on the principles of Frederick the Great: what was practiſed by the latter forty years ago, is now followed in Ruſſia. The diſcipline is extremely rigorous. The ſubordination amongſt the officers of different ranks, is almoſt as great as that of the ſoldiers to their officers in other ſervices: they are ſometimes treated in the ſame manner as the privates. Their bravery is the effect of diſcipline, more than of elevated ſentiments. Every thing ſeems Gothic in the appearance and military cuſtoms of the Ruſſians: this does not, however, prove any material defect in their organization.

The Ruſſian ſoldier is deficient in inſtruction rather than intelligence: the ſervile obedience to which he is accuſtomed from his birth, the rigorous diſcipline of the army, and his abſolute ſeparation from all other nations, make him more obedient to his officers, and more patient and hardy, than thoſe of other countries. Courage is the general characteriſtic; it is, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, the faith and creed of the Ruſſian ſoldier. Implicit obedience occaſions in him the ſame effects that enthuſiaſm does in other nations. The Ruſſian ſoldiers do not conceive it poſſible to give up the conteſt ſo long as they have life to continue it. They will die rather than be beaten.

The officers are, in general, very ignorant: for this reaſon ſtrangers are in high eſteem among them. They are brave in the ranks; but, like the ſoldiers, they are ſo from the effect of diſcipline. The ſame horror is entertained in the Ruſſian armies of cowardice, as is entertained in other countries againſt irreligion and villainy.—Bravery is a duty from which nobody conſiders himſelf as exempt. A Ruſſian camp reſembles a horde of Tartars. In the ſame manner that a people accuſtomed to obey the laws mechanically obſerve them, ſo do the Ruſſians conſtantly follow the rules of diſcipline.

In every company one man is ſelected by the ſuffrages of his comrades as an example of bravery, firmneſs, and good conduct. This man is looked up to as a model for the others to imitate. When men are accuſtomed to any thing, it is ſufficient for one to give an example to induce the others to follow it: this it is that renders the hero in queſtion ſo uſeful in action.

The method the infantry follow is to charge with the bayonet at full ſpeed, crying, *ourri, ourri*; no troops in the world can ſtand this charge: the firing does not abate their impetuoſity: they attack a battery in front, if that is a readier way than to attack it in flank. An enemy muſt not wait for ſuch an attack, but proceed to meet with the ſame ardour. The French are more remarkable for boldneſs and raſhneſs than for intrepidity: when the Ruſſians charged with their long and broad bayonets, the Republicans could not ſtand their impreſſion. They will beat all other troops if they can but bring them to action: they are moving bodies of fire, that conſume whatever they approach.

The cavalry, like the infantry, is of Pruſſian model, but infinitely inferior.—For camp-guards or advanced-poſts, the Coſſacks are extremely uſeful. They are not capable of fighting in line-of-battle. Their horſes are ſmall, active, and able to ſuſtain great fatigue. The Emperor gives them twenty-four rubles a year for themſelves and the maintenance of their horſes.

The Ruſſian troops are in general badly paid. The ſervice is a lottery, in which favour and fortune diſpenſe the prizes.—The Emperor makes preſents of croſſes, or a gilt ſword, to an officer who is in diſtreſs. The hopes of making a fortune, by obtaining one of the capital prizes, induce him to ſupport habitual poverty, the rigours of ſervice, and the ſudden and unexpected diſgraces to which all military men among the Ruſſians are ſubject.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARALLEL *of the* POLICY, POWER, *and* MEANS *of the* ANCIENT ROMANS *and* MODERN FRENCH.

HAVING delineated the military character of the nations who have taken a principal part in the late war, we now proceed to form a parallel of the policy, the power, and the means, of the Romans and the French.

As far as poſſibility goes, there is nothing but ignorance, want of reflection, and apathy, that can induce people to conſider the plan of univerſal monarchy which has been attributed to Charles V. and Louis XIV. as viſionary. There were empires before the times of Alexander and the Romans: The former was the conqueror of Aſia; the latter ſubdued

the

the univerſe. Attila and Charlemagne have been maſters of almoſt all Europe.—Polybius obſerves, that the Romans, in leſs than eighty-three years, rendered themſelves maſters of the world. Bonaparte, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, has realized in ſome degree the gigantic projects of Louis XIV. and will moſt probably avail himſelf of the genius and powers of the French to ſubjugate all Europe, if its ſovereigns do not, ere too late, counteract him with ſpirit and energy. Alexander and Cæſar were not ſatisfied with their fortune; nor is Bonaparte: ambition is unbounded in its wiſhes; it derives no enjoyment but from itſelf, and is never ſatiated or contented.*

The plan of revolutionizing all Europe would be ſo much the more execrable, as its execution is a ſyſtem of deſtruction, rather than of conqueſt; of ruin, rather than acquiſition. Mark the progreſs of the French armies during the late war; it would ſeem that the Furies, and all the inhabitants of the infernal regions, march in their train, to ſcatter terror, diſcord, deſtruction, and deſpair.

It is impoſſible to make a juſt appreciation of the population that ſupplied the Roman armies; but Polybius gives us ſufficient means to compare the forces of the Romans with thoſe of the French.—He ſays, book ii. ſ. 24, the number of thoſe capable of bearing arms was 7,000,000 foot and 70,000 horſe. Before her union with other countries, France reckoned four millions of active citizens; ſuppoſing that only half of theſe ſhould be counted as capable of bearing arms, the number would be two millions. In France no perſon can be an active citizen till he is twenty-one years of age, and yet he is able to bear arms at ſeventeen. Bonaparte does not only command thirty millions of French, old or new, in the united departments, but rules over ten millions of ſubjects in Italy, Switzerland, and Holland. Spain is his ally, in the ſame manner that ſhe ſtood connected with the Romans. We may therefore calculate, (and ſtill be under the mark) that he has under his orders four times the number of men capable of bearing arms that Rome had at the æra of the ſecond Punic war: indeed, at the battle of Cannæ (a period when they moſt wanted men) the Romans had not more than 200,000 men on foot. France, before her acquiſitions and conqueſts, had, *bona fide*, from 7 to 800,000 men in arms, without reckoning her national guards (who were ſtationary) and her moving columns. The conſcriptions are managed in France in the ſame manner as they were at Rome: we may therefore reckon, according to the ſecond account, that the population which ſupplied the Roman armies was, at the moſt, not a quarter of that of France and her allies, without taking Spain into the number.

The forces of the Romans increaſed with their victories; they ſo managed as to ſecure to themſelves partizans in Spain, Greece, and Aſia, under the pretence of bringing liberty and relief to the feeble: the French have on their ſide the Jacobins, all the turbulent and covetous, all the criminal and revolutionary, of every country. The Romans underſtood that art, which the French have carried to ſuch extent and perfection, of diſguiſing their atrocities under their oppoſite denominations, and of colouring their rapacity with the appearance of philanthropy. But lying, impudence, and perfidy, have been reduced by the French into a more extenſive and refined ſyſtem, than ever they had been before.

The love of pillage and renown, the ambition of places and power, are not leſs powerful incentives to the French Generals, than the love of their country was to the Romans. They are not leſs obedient to their chiefs, than the Romans were devoted to their country. Pride and cupidity inflamed the minds of Brune, Maſſena, and Augereau, as much as the love of their country did that of Camillus and Cincinnatus.

A comparative view of the forces and means of the Romans and French proves, that the armies of the latter are, and may be more numerous, than thoſe of the former. After this compariſon comes that of their means of reſiſtance. It is not neceſſary to examine whether Carthage was leſs powerful than England, whether Philip had more conſiderable armies than Auſtria, or whether the Parthians were more formidable than the Ruſſians. As the forces and means of the French are more numerous, they can of courſe ſurmount a proportionate reſiſting power. We muſt not, however, in this place, balance the forces of Europe on the other hand. The French

* Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, and let us add (England excepted, for neither Auſtria, Pruſſia, nor Ruſſia, can be ſaid to be free from the influence of Bonaparte's ambition) all Europe, and indeed more than half the known world, bear teſtimony to the juſtneſs of this obſervation.

French have had to contend, by land, only with the House of Auſtria and her allies, whom ſhe had treated either with diſguſt or diſdain.

The French and their allies, for eight years paſt, have experienced nothing but loſſes and defeats at ſea. Carthage was no leſs ſovereign of the ſeas at the period of the firſt Punic war, than England is at preſent. The power and policy of Carthage were not to be compared with thoſe of England; but the ſhores of Italy were at a much greater diſtance from Africa, than Calais is from Dover. Amilcar and Hannibal yielded to none of the Romans in point of ability; but the fortune of Carthage yielded to that of Rome.

The French, like the Romans, make partial peaces, and mislead the weak by fear and promiſes. The Romans did not deſtroy Carthage till after the third Punic war, and after many armiſtices, the conditions of which gave them the means of conquering their rivals with greater certainty. They ſuſpended the war againſt the Carthaginians, after the battle of Zama, becauſe they were in haſte to transfer it into Iuyria and Greece. But the veſſels, the talents, and poſſeſſions, of which they deprived Carthage, left her at their diſcretion. Bonaparte has made ſeven or eight armiſtices, which have given him the fortreſſes of Germany and Italy, and the pillage of all of them. He concluded a truce with Auſtria at Campo Formio and Luneville, in order to unite all his forces againſt England. If he ſucceeds, with the aſſiſtance of the other Powers, in making an advantageous peace with England, or in deſtroying her,* he may then atchieve the revolutionizing of the continent, in the ſame manner that the Romans, between the firſt and ſecond, and ſecond and third Punic wars, conquered Upper Italy, Spain, Greece, Iuyria, and part of Aſia. Like the Romans, he reckons as much on his negotiations as on his arms, and more on a peace that may divide, lull to ſleep, or diſarm his enemies, than upon a war which may ſubdue them. We find in the decrees of the Roman Senate, relative to the cities of Greece, the model of Bonaparte's decree, which at once ſanctions a treaty, comprehending, in a general form, a dozen of German Princes, claſſed by Augereau according to the quota of their contributions.

The Romans deſtroyed the cities, took poſſeſſion of the ſhipping and arms, and carried off the maſter-pieces of the arts from among their enemies, to exhibit them in their capital; and ſome of theſe very ſpoils are now at Paris. They perſecuted, took in hoſtage, or baniſhed thoſe, who had given them offence. It is unneceſſary to ſtop, in order to remark the ſimilitude of conduct, in every reſpect, on the part of the French. They demoliſh the ſtrong places, that they may reſerve to themſelves a facility of again entering thoſe countries, which they evacuate only for the moment. Peace, war, and truces, all tend to the final object in view.

To finiſh the parallel, nothing more is left than to compare the fortune of the French and the Romans. Plutarch, after having examined whether virtue (and this word included courage, patriotism, and talents) had contributed more to the grandeur of the Romans, than fortune, decides in favour of the latter. Let us reflect on the good fortune of Bonaparte, who in three years and a half has cleared the immeaſurable diſtance between a ſtate of obſcurity and the throne of France; who ſucceeded in extinguiſhing civil war, and rendering all parties ſubmiſſive. When we reflect on theſe reſults, aſtoniſhing from their grandeur, and eſpecially from their apparent incompatibility, we cannot entertain a doubt that the good fortune of Bonaparte is more extraordinary than any thing of which hiſtory preſerves the record.—Alexander was born with an hereditary title to a throne; he was heir to the renown, the power, and the armies of Philip. Cæſar appeared, when Rome could no longer do without a maſter; he came after Marius, Sylla, and Pompey; his eminent talents, and the greatneſs of his character, ſecured to him the rank to which his birth enabled him to aſpire. He employed fifty years of his life in the attainment of his object; and Napoleon Bonaparte, born at an obſcure village in Corſica, is become, in the ſpace of three years and a half, the ſovereign of France, and the arbitrator of the greateſt part of Europe!

If we examine what he has already been able to do, and the means he poſſeſſes towards proſecuting the plan of ſubjugating Europe, we ſhall find that the greateſt difficulties are ſurmounted. The more we attribute to his talents and genius, the greater is the danger; for in that caſe his ſucceſſors will be leſs dependent on that good fortune, which might abandon him; in

* It is needleſs to remark, that this was written before the concluſion of the late war.

in fortune he has ſurpaſſed Alexander and Cæſar.

In the ſpace of ten years France has gone through five ages of the Roman hiſtory, dating from the expulſion of the Tarquins. She began with the lateſt periods of Roman corruption. The Romans, corrupt and degraded as they became, continued to be ſucceſsful, by extending their conqueſts, and ſubjugating other nations. The influence of France is founded on the real ſuperiority of her forces. Whatever repugnance the French may have for foreign war, ſo apprehenſive are they of civil wars, that they readily ſubmit to a Government which will, by whatever means, prevent them: they will no longer find, that this ſtate of lethargy has been too dearly purchaſed by the blood of their children, and at the expence of national honour.

Let us calculate the fortune and genius of Bonaparte, the power, the ſituation, and reſources of France, compared with the diviſion, jealouſy, or weakneſs of other Powers, and then decide whether the project of revolutionizing all Europe be chimerical and impoſſible, after the example which the Romans have given us.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on* UNIVERSITIES, *with a particular* ACCOUNT *of* THAT *of* GOTTINGEN.*

A UNIVERSITY, at the preſent time, with our cultivation and our knowledge, to merit its name, ſhould accompliſh a double deſign. It ſhould unite an aſſemblage of diſtinguiſhed men of learning in moſt of the ſciences. Theſe learned men are bound to preſerve the depoſit of knowledge, to diffuſe and to tranſmit it to poſterity, augmented, if it is poſſible. It ought, in the ſecond place, to be an inſtitution in which profeſſors and expert maſters inſtruct young perſons in the elements of the ſciences, the liberal arts, and gymnaſtic exercises. If ſucceſs be not obtained in theſe two points of view, the univerſity does not realize the idea that we uſually attach to it, and it is not what it ought to be. If we would only have an aſſemblage of learned men as a depoſit of human knowledge, we have then only a ſort of ſociety of ſciences.—On the other ſide, if we reſtrict a univerſity to be merely a ſchool of inſtruction, we run the riſque of ſeeing inſtruction become a ſort of trade, to the great injury of the ſciences, and to the exterminating of inſtruction itſelf. If diſtinguiſhed literati are not employed in inſtruction, the method of conveying it will be only ſuperficial.

Some univerſities have been much cried up for poſſeſſing certain particular branches of human knowledge. Should this idea, however, come to be generally adopted, it is to be feared that it would have the moſt diſadvantageous conſequences for the ſtudents and the inſtitutors. The ſciences have all a mutual coherence; the bond which unites them is ſtraiter than is generally ſuppoſed to be. Not that I am for cultivating all the ſciences at once; ſeldom is it that encyclopediſts, who have ſuperficially learned many ſciences, are worth a man thoroughly inſtructed in his particular part; but no branch of the ſciences is diſtinguiſhed by characters ſo decided, that it will not require, in one who would ſtudy it thoroughly, at leaſt elementary knowledge in other parts. The well-informed theologian, for example, ought to know hiſtory, the learned and oriental languages. The lawyer alſo has occaſion for the ſuccours of hiſtory and the learned languages. Theſe ſame ſciences are of equal importance for the phyſician, and likewiſe for the naturaliſt. A common reſidence with learned men in all the ſciences, engages many to improve themſelves in parts to which they do not devote themſelves excluſively.—Göttingen affords many proofs of this.—The profeſſors, therefore, themſelves, derive conſiderable advantages from their aſſemblage in one and the ſame place; but this aſſemblage is ſtill more uſeful for young perſons. How many are there who only at the univerſity fix upon the career they mean to purſue, and who may paſs, without loſing time, from one ſtudy to another, which they may judge more agreeable or more convenient? How many young perſons, whoſe head was well organized, have acquired new ideas from leſſons which did not properly belong to their ſtudies? Every one to his trade, it is true; but he who deſignates himſelf to any parcular branch of buſineſs, ought he not to have other knowledge than ſuch as neceſſarily belongs to that branch?

The idea of the diviſion of the inſtitutions of inſtruction, has its ſource in theoretical ideas of perfection, which are not founded on practical and juſt obſervations. This

* This article is partly a tranſlation from a pamphlet, entitled, "*Sur l'Etat actuel de l'Univerſité de Gottingue*, by E. Brandes, Counſellor of Commerce at Hanover.

This principle of an exact division of labour, a principle which has been often abused in political œconomy, has only for its object a greater perfection in mechanical arts; but when the question relates to the cultivation of the human mind, this division, were it realized, would introduce a system prejudicial to the culture of the sciences. Experience proves this assertion. Most of these partial institutions are fallen to the ground, and their utility has not been found proportioned to what they cost. There are some branches of human knowledge, it is true, which require a fixed spot, and practical experiments often repeated, in order to apprehend them perfectly. By consequence, some institutions of instruction for these sciences are very important for the states that have need of them; such as the exploitation, or working of mines, the superintendance of forests, &c. &c.

The author, after having thus declared against special schools, neither would have universities to be institutions of education, properly so called: they ought, he says, to be institutions of instruction in the elements of the sciences. As the mode of instruction in schools ought to be different from that of universities, in like manner, and still more, a university ought to differ from an institute of education. This difference is founded on human nature, on the difference of age which must necessarily take place between students and scholars, and on the more or less of culture and of intellectual force resulting from that difference. We may command and forbid many more things to children, than to young persons already formed. A university should have an inspection and a discipline peculiar to itself. We cannot subject students to the ordinary rules of the civil law; if so, order and discipline would be quickly banished from the university. There come to universities a great number of young persons, who find themselves for the first time disembarrassed from the inspection of their relations, and the restraint of schools, at an age when the passions are impetuous, and reason has little force to manage them. The municipal, or common-law, would judge or punish with too much lenity or too much severity, young persons, whose manners are often rude, and whose minds are not yet formed. On the other hand, to introduce into our universities the restraint and domestic inspection of schools, would be to ask too much, as the young man, no longer a child, should now learn to walk alone, to act for himself, and answer for his own actions. Some follies he will doubtless slide into; but let those full-grown sages who never commit any, cast the first stone at young persons. The author next proceeds to expatiate on another idea, which is, that an university should not only be an institution of national instruction for the subjects of the country, but should be an institution formed on a large scale, and calculated for all nations. This was the idea entertained by the founder of the university of Göttingen. M. Munchausen perceived, that if the establishment was only for the country, the instruction would be only superficial. He wished to form for the country first rate theologians, lawyers, physicians, financiers, and men of business; and that to be able to form them, it was necessary to establish a vast plan, and to organize instruction, as it were, for all nations, in a state that of itself contained near a million of inhabitants. On any other plan, M. Munchausen might have formed certain preachers, judges, physicians, whose services might be used when wanted—the institutions would have been pitiful—the professors indifferent—In fact, the idea of making Göttingen a literary institution for all nations, was nothing less than new. Such were Bologna, Paris, Salerno, Leyden, even so low as the first half of the last century. All the German universities have more or less of this character; but among them all, Göttingen is the most distinguished, having always had the greatest number of foreign students, who generally form about two-thirds of its academical population; an institution, says the author, very proper to banish national prejudices, and to introduce what he calls the cosmopolite-spirit, i. e. the liberal sentiments of a citizen of the world. In his choice of cities, the author declares against those where there is a Court, and against great commercial cities. He gives the preference to a moderate city, where the professors ought to form the first class of the society. In Courts and commercial cities, objects of comparison would, perhaps, excite disgust. After these general remarks, the author proceeds to a particular examination of what has been done at Gottingen in respect to the most important purposes of an university. Every thing, he says, has been done, which was possible for the curators to perform, with the means they had in their hands, to ameliorate the condition of the professors. At the head of the public institutions is, doubtless, the rich library, consisting of about two hundred thousand volumes, and arranged in such a manner as to be, perhaps, the most useful establish-

ment of the kind in Europe. A great number of foreigners come to Göttingen merely to make uſe of it, which they are allowed to do, more than two hundred books paſſing every day out of the library. It moreover contains a fine collection of engravings and plaſters after the moſt beautiful remains of antiquity. The lying in hoſpital is one of the firſt foundations of this kind in all Germany. The botanical and economical-gardens, the chymical-laboratory, the muſeum, the cabinet of natural-hiſtory, the obſervatory, furniſhed with a teleſcope of Herthel's, fourteen feet long, are all public inſtitutions of the firſt-rate magnitude. Three other eſtabliſhments, more or leſs connected with the univerſity, merit a particular notice here. The firſt is the Royal Society of Sciences, divided into three claſſes, mathematics, phyſics, and hiſtory. This ſociety diſtributes every year a prize of the value of fifty ducats, on ſome queſtion propoſed alternately by the members of the three claſſes. Each claſs diſtributes alſo two other prizes of twelve ducats, for the beſt work on ſome queſtion of economy, police, or finance. The ſecond eſtabliſhment is the Literary Gazette of Gottingen, which appears under the authority of the univerſity. The third eſtabliſhment is the Faculty of Juriſprudence, or Court of Juſtice, giving conſultations, and judging civil and criminal cauſes ſubmitted to its deciſions. This Court is compoſed of profeſſors in the law, of the univerſity, and though properly ſpeaking it has no ſort of connection with the ſtudents, it yields an important reſource for both profeſſors and ſtudents, for combining theoretical knowledge with practical. There is another eſtabliſhment formed for the maintenance of the families of the profeſſors. Every widow receives a penſion of ſix hundred livres, and the ſix oldeſt have an augmentation of fifty livres. This money may even be expended out of the country. Every member who contributes to the widow's cheſt, pays two louis a-year; and when a profeſſor only leaves children, the penſion is paid to them until the youngeſt has attained the age of twenty years. When the capital of this cheſt ſhall be augmented, each penſion is to be augmented with forty livres. For the encouragement of the ſtudents, four prizes have been founded by the King, one for each faculty, of the value of twenty-five ducats. Theſe prizes may furniſh an opportunity to young men, on finiſhing their ſtudies, of making themſelves advantageouſly known on their entrance into more public life. There are other encouragements calculated to facilitate their ſtudies, ſuch as exhibitions, gratuitous tables, and certain ſupplies of money, which the curators give as gratifications.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *of* GRIMR JOHNSON THORKELIN, L.L.D. *Regius Profeſſor of Antiquities in the Univerſity of Copenhagen, Keeper of his Majeſty's Privy Archives, Secretary to the Truſtees of the Arna Magnean Legacy, Member of the Royal Societies of Heraldry and Icelandic Literature, of Copenhagen; the Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, the Royal Academy of Dublin, and Correſponding Member of the Royal Society at Göettingen.*

IT is rare in the preſent enlightened age, to meet with a man indebted for his preferment to learning or merit ſolely; when a character of this kind appears, even in the verge of the court, public curioſity is awakened to know how he got there. As Profeſſor Thorkelin is one of the few juſt alluded to, a ſketch of his life may not be unacceptable. Grimr Johnſon Thorkelin is a native of Iceland. He was born in the year 1749, in Sneefields Naes, one of the pleaſanteſt ſpots in all Iceland. The inhabitants of this fruitful promontory were formerly famed for their hoſpitality; and at this day the traveller is ſure of a night's lodging, a hearty ſupper, and a good bed, if he can tell a ſtory, ſing a ſong, or touch the harp with melodious finger.

If Mr. Thorkelin is not deſcended from one of the richeſt families in his native country, he is certainly ſprung from one of the oldeſt. His father had received an education that enabled him to place a due value on the cultivation of the human mind; and as he ſaw that his ſon had diſcovered an early paſſion for letters, he ſent him at the expence of his purſe and his pillow to one of the beſt ſchools in the iſland. His object throughout was, that his ſon ſhould receive a virtuous, rather than a learned, education. In the firſt he would

would find reſources of conſolation in every affliction, whilſt the ſecond might only tend to inflate him with vanity, and to draw him aſide from thoſe uſeful purſuits that may be called the current coin of human life. As he found that his ſon, however, had travelled further than he expected along the lettered ſhores of Greece and Rome, he was determined that his progreſs ſhould not be checked: ſo that as ſoon as he had finiſhed his claſſical tour, he returned home to aſſiſt his father in attending his flocks, and the labours of the field, in which he took great delight. During the long winter nights, he uſed to amuſe himſelf in reading ſuch fragments of the native hiſtorians, as had eſcaped the wrecks of time. Of all thoſe writers Snorro Sturleſon, the northern Herodotus, was his favourite. He had read him ſo often, and with increaſed pleaſure, as he told me more than once, that he had almoſt every paſſage by rote.

The ſimplicity and agreeableneſs of his manners, the promptitude of his memory, and the ſtore of learning that he had treaſured up, for his years, raiſed his fame in all the neighbourhood—Several perſons of conſequence preſſed his father to ſend him to the Univerſity, as they ſaid they were certain that he would reflect honour on his country. The good old man, after much conſideration, at length yielded to their entreaties, and ſent his ſon, at the age of ſeventeen, to the Univerſity of Copenhagen.

If his trunk was not filled with ſilver and gold, it was piled with what was much more precious in the eyes of an indulgent father, a large Bible, a collection of Icelandic manuſcripts, and a ſuit of black cloaths, ſpun and woven by the young women of his own pariſh, who excelled at the diſtaff and ſhuttle.*

I once heard him relate the particulars of his voyage to Denmark. I ſhall ſet down all that I can recollect of it, in his own words: "After a very pleaſant journey, I took ſhipping for Denmark, in Dyrefiordſhaven. I was not long on-board when the Captain, an honeſt Norwegian, weighed anchor, and ſpread our ſails to a gentle gale. I remained on deck, and looked towards my native mountains till the loftieſt of them began to fade on my ſight, and in a few hours they entirely vaniſhed to my view. I then paſſed the night in the cabin, and roſe the next morning to have a view of the ocean. The uncertainty of the ſight filled my mind all at once with one ſublime image: I then began to think of the riches of the ocean, the treaſury of the Naturaliſt, the Theologian, the Poet, and the Painter; but, what made a deeper impreſſion than all was the power of God, that could rule ſuch an immenſe body of water with a nod. Towards the evening a gale ſprung up, which increaſed with ſuch fury that we thought we ſhould ſink to the bottom every minute. I did not grieve ſo much for myſelf as I did for my manuſcripts: it affected me to think they ſhould be loſt to the world, as I dreaded there were no copies of them. At intervals I thought of all thoſe whom I had left behind me, and of what Lipſius once ſaid:

> Quisquis ſecundo navigârit numine
> Is vel ſaligno navigârit vimine—

the pleaſures of which I had often experienced. Our veſſel, however, was tight, and as the ſeamen had weathered many a tempeſt, they kept up their ſpirits and did their duty till the ſtorm ſunk into a breeze; and as ſoon as the danger was over, it was forgotten."

As ſoon as he was matriculated of the Univerſity of Copenhagen, he applied himſelf to his ſtudies with the greateſt diligence. The moments he could ſpare from the college courſe, he devoted to the peruſal of the Greek and Roman Claſſics, not with a view of depoſing one letter or reſtoring another, nor yet to bring a waggon-load of meanings to one word, but with a view of catching their ſpirit. Of all the commentators on the claſſical writers, Heinſius was his favourite. In the courſe of his academical career, it does not appear that he reaped many laurels. The monkiſh inſtitutions of a univerſity were ill-ſuited to a ſtudent who wiſhed to tread out ſome unbeaten track in the wide field of literature. Antiquity and chronology were his favourite purſuits—not that kind of antiquity that conſiſts in falling in love with every thing that is old, merely becauſe it is old; he had taſte to ſelect what was uſeful out of the rubbiſh—particularly what related to the laws and inſtitutions of our northern anceſtors

* Black, in point of dreſs, is the favourite colour with the men of Iceland, old and young. They dye the whole with a kind of black earth peculiar to that country, (See Waller. Mineralogy, p. 348). They dilute this earth with common water, and after the ſediments have precipitated they ſtrain it off, and boil the wool in it for ſeven or eight hours: they then waſh it in warm water, ſpread it out to dry, and in a few hours it exhibits a fine gloſſy jet, which it retains to the laſt.

ceſtors, in which he found many valuable maxims, rich with the "hoar of time." There were not wanting men, who had ſufficient diſcernment to mark the bias of his ſtudies, and who recommended him to thoſe that could enable him to trace them up to the fountain-head. His firſt publication, on the ancient Laws of Norway, recommended him to the notice of ſome learned men in Denmark: they conſidered it as an eſſay that promiſed a great deal in the bud, and that might be ripened into maturity in the beams of patronage. He was recommended to the heir apparent of the Daniſh ſceptre, who ſent him to England, at his private expence, to make ſuch obſervations in the arts and manufactures as might tend to further their progreſs in Denmark. He came to England in the winter of the year 1787. As he had letters of recommendation to men of the firſt character in this kingdom, he found a ready reception wherever he called. When the writer of this ſketch firſt became acquainted with him (about three weeks after his arrival,) he lodged in Brownlow-ſtreet, Long-acre. He could ſcarce ſpeak one word of Engliſh, but in the courſe of a few months he could write it with tolerable fluency. His favourite writers in the Engliſh language were Locke and Bacon. At his leiſure moments, which were few, he tranſlated a large portion of the laſt-mentioned writer into the Daniſh language, to which he added ſome valuable notes. He uſually ſpent an hour or two every morning in the Britiſh Muſeum, in conſulting and tranſcribing ſeveral paſſages in the Manuſcripts contained in that literary depôt. His firſt publication in England was a ſmall tract on the ſlave-trade. This eſſay appeared in the year 1788. When he firſt turned his thoughts to this ſubject, he did not propoſe that it ſhould extend beyond the bounds of a moderate letter, which he intended to addreſs to I. H. Browne, Eſq. M. P. but the matter grew on him. In this publication, replete with learning, he recommends the gradual abolition of that infamous traffic. Let us hear his own words. "I myſelf hate every branch of ſlavery; yet I wiſh that of the negroes to be ſtill continued, under the eye of Government, whoſe duty it is to demand accounts of the treatment of the ſlaves during their voyage to the Weſt Indies. Here let the purchaſers be reſtrained in their bargains to a certain number of years, after which the ſlave ſhould be free. In the mean time let not the life of the ſlave lie at the mercy of the maſter; for man, I was almoſt going to ſay, is naturally cruel. He ſhould not have the ſmalleſt right to mutilate or torture him. Let the maſter be obliged to indulge his ſlaves in certain leiſure-hours to attend the Teachers of the Goſpel, who ſhall inſtruct them in the eſtabliſhed religion; for here I believe the Miſſionaries will do more good than in Africa, at leaſt this is the firſt object. Let the ſlaves have what the Romans call *peculium*, a ſmall property to be cultivated when they are not employed in their maſter's ſervice.—Let the propagation of the ſlaves be encouraged by premiums to be divided between the parents and the maſter. Let all children of ſlaves born in a Chriſtian country be free, and let them be educated at the public expence, as in the Foundling-hoſpital and the workhouſes. But if this be too much to attempt, let ſuch children ſerve only a certain term of years, to repay their maſter the expence their ſupport has brought upon him. By humane treatment and aſſiduous inſtruction in divine and moral truths, the Daniſh miſſionaries and the Moravian Brethren have been of great comfort and utility to the Daniſh negroes. Theſe ſlaves become virtuous by the aid of ſuch preachers; and the hope of certain liberty appears to influence their minds with ſuch principles as are an ample recompence to themſelves, and a ſource of unſtained riches to the public."

His ſecond publication might be called a hint to the lovers of Northern ſtory.—It appeared in 1788, under the title of Fragments of Engliſh and Iriſh Hiſtory in the Ninth and Tenth Century, tranſlated from the original Icelandic. Mr. Thorkelin dedicated this collection to the Earl of Moira, the laſt friend of the Muſes in this ruſt of the iron age.

The third publication appeared in 1789. The following is a tranſcript of the title: "Edwardi-Ruvei Neoreſi A. M. et Soc. Ant. Soc. de Ælfrico, Dorobernenſi Archiepiſcopo, Commentarius: Ex autographo in Bibliotheca Thomæ Aſtlei, Arm. aſſervato, edidit et præfatus eſt Grim. J. Thorkelin, L. L. D." &c. &c. &c. Aelfric was of a noble family, ſon of the Earl of Kent. He was bred a monk in the abbey of Abingdon. He ſucceeded Sigeric in the Archbiſhopric of Canterbury, A. D. 995. It now appears that Ælfric the Archbiſhop was the grammarian and tranſlator of the Saxon homilies.

Mr. Thorkelin's laſt publication during his ſtay in this country was written with a view to bring the Engliſh reader acquainted

quainted with the ſtate of the arts, &c. in Denmark, a ſubject not leſs intereſting to the politician than the ſcholar.*

Notwithſtanding he was extremely attentive to the objects of his miſſion, he poſſeſſed the art of arrangement in ſuch a degree, that he could converſe and correſpond with his friends on ſubjects of a different nature. As a proof of this I could adduce many of his letters, but ſhall content myſelf with the firſt I ever received from him, (about ſeven months after his arrival in England.)

" My dear Sir,

" It is in ſickneſs only that we know the value of health, and in abſence that we know the value of friendſhip. I ſpeak from experience; is not this a ſad thing? Croydon is not more than ten or twelve miles of London, and yet I am ſo tied and bound with buſineſs of one kind or another, that I can neither beg, buy, borrow, nor ſteal a few hours to viſit the man whom it delighteth me to converſe with; and you are ſo happy to get out of the ſmoke of the city, and ſo enamoured with the country, that I am afraid you never once think of coming to town. When will the time come that a man can call for his wings as we now call for our boots, breakfaſt at York, dine at Edinburgh, and ſup, if he chooſes, in Novembla, or the Lord knows where. Till that happy period arrives, we muſt be indebted to the wings of imagination, which, after all that is ſaid, ſung, and whiſtled, is one of the fineſt powers of the mind. Our worthy friend, Dr. Biſhop, has juſt arrived from Copenhagen, and has brought me ſome books which I very much wanted on your account. To ſend them to you will only prolong your ſtay; and yet it would be a ſin to withhold them, becauſe I think you will read them with more pleaſure in the ſhade than in the noiſe and hurry of the town. In the mean time, at all events, I ſend you the Landnama Book,† and the *Speculum Regale*.‡ I alſo ſend you a literal tranſlation of the Icelandic poem you mentioned.

The brave Thorgrime taking leave of his beloved Ingard, recommended himſelf to her affectionate remembrance in the following ſtanzas.

Mouth-fair maid, learn my
Stanzas. If you chuſe to retain them,
They will exhilarate thee,
Moſt charming girl! now and then,
In the abſence of thy adorer.
They ſhall drive ſorrow far away;
And you the blooming youth
Will retain in your memory.

We ſtood together among the flowers,
And the fair-hair'd, mild-ey'd
Virgin threw her arms about me,
And wept bitterly.
The tears ſtreamed from her chryſtal eyes,
(Thus the will developes the inclination)
With a ſnow-white handkerchief the god-like virgin
Received the tears from her ſparkling eyes.

* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * I hope you won't forget the tranſlation of the Iriſh poem, as literal as you pleaſe. * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *

I am, dear Sir,
your's truly,
G. J. THORKELIN.

June 6, 1789.

In 1790 Mr. Thorkelin travelled through a great part of Scotland, and in 1791 he paid a viſit to Ireland, and touched at the Iſle of Man on his return. Like the induſtrious bee, he was ſure to cull ſweets even from the meaneſt weed. In the autumn of 1792 he returned to Denmark, where, in the courſe of a year, he married a rich widow in the brewing-line, which he conducts at this day.

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* This work was publiſhed under the title of a " Sketch of the Character of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Denmark. To which is added, a ſhort Review of the preſent State of Literature and the Polite Arts in that country."

† The Landnama Book; or, the Occupation of Lands; i. e. the Hiſtory of the Diſcovery of Iceland, and the Settlements of the Coloniſts. Written during the courſe of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Publiſhed in the Icelandic and Latin, at Copenhagen, in 1774, 4to. It is collected out of the writings of Kolſkiegſhim, Gamla, Ara, Froda, &c.

‡ The *Speculum Regale*, written in the twelfth century. This is a curious and entertaining work, as it contains an excellent account of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants of the North in that age. It is ſuppoſed to have been written by Guetro, King of Norway.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

TYTHES.

SELDEN, in his Hiſtory of Tythes, ſays that they were anciently diſpoſed of by the owners of the land where they aroſe, at their pleaſure, to ſuch monaſteries and in ſuch portions as they thought proper. Every perſon founding a church for his own uſe and that of his tenants, appropriated to it the tythes of his lands.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Among the many curious manuſcripts in the Bodleian library at Oxford, is a very neat one of a ſmall quarto ſize, on vellum, bound in blue and ſilver embroidery, with on each ſide the initials K. P. for Katherine Parr. It is in the hand writing of Queen Elizabeth, entitled "The Glaſſe of the ſynnefull Soule," and is addreſſed, "To our moſte noble and vertuous quene Katerin, Elizabeth her humble daughter wiſheth perpetual felicitie and everlaſting joye." It is in the religious ſtyle of the time, and has occaſional ſtrains of true eloquence. (Marked Arch. C. Seld. ſubt.)

DEDICATION OF CHURCHES.

In a work written very much in the ſtyle and manner of Sterne, entitled Coriat Junior, or Remarks in a Journey through the Netherlands, 1767. 8vo. p. 408 is the following ſingular corroboration of Sir Henry Spelman's opinion concerning the riſe of Wakes. "I was much pleaſed with the good order and regularity of one of their village fairs, which was opened with ſolemn church ſervice, and a proceſſion, in honour of the ſaint to whom the church was dedicated. The origin of fairs, in the opinion of our learned antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, is derived from the Anniverſaries of the Dedication of Churches. This may ſerve ſomewhat to illuſtrate that authority. No wonder then that ſuch contentment in devotion ſhould continue in civil mirth and termination in decency."

CHINESE DICTIONARY.

Among the manuſcripts in the library of St. John's college Oxford, is the only copy in England of the Chineſe Dictionary made about 200 years ago under the auſpices of Cam Hi the literary Emperor of China. Two copies were, before the revolution, in the French king's library, and are perhaps ſtill preſerved there: though ſuch are very rare even in China. For an account of the work, ſee Fourmont's Gramm Sinic. p. 361, No. XI. It is entitled Kam hi ſu tien, or Kam Hi *procurata Collecto*.

MUSIC.

One of the common recreations in the family of Sir Thomas More was the muſic of voices, the viol and the organ. See his Life by More. In one of his letters he ſays that he cauſed his firſt wife, who was but young, to be taught all kinds of muſic; and that the ſecond, though inclining to old age, he perſuaded to play on the lute, viol, and other inſtruments; every day performing her taſk thereon.

THE MONKS.

Among the ſingular puniſhments which were formerly inflicted on unruly monks, Hearne (Trokelow p. 265) has recorded a very remarkable one at the abbey of Taviſtock in Devonſhire. It is a commiſſion copied from the Epiſcopal Regiſter of Wells to ſhut up John Cherde, a monk of Taviſtock, in his ſolitary apartment during life.

LA CHEMISE DE LA VIERGE MARIE.

This holy relict was preſerved in the city of Chartres during the ninth century, (*Gardee par grande Religion*, my author expreſſes it). When that city was beſieged by Raoul, or Rollo, Duke of Normandy, the good Biſhop of Chartres carried it as a banner, at the head of the Burghers, in a ſally; and it was believed, the ſiege was raiſed through that means.

But, it ſhould ſeem that ſhe had a *couple of ſmocks*; for in 1579, the queen of Henry the IIId of France not being fruitful, the king borrowed them both, and made the queen wear one in bed, whilſt he put on the other; but it appears the relick was more propitious in the field of Mars than favourable to Juno Lucina.

ARCHBISHOP USHER.

Uſher, archbiſhop of Armagh, was born at Dublin in 1580, and was amongſt the firſt ſcholars admitted into the college there. He was in England at the time Charles the Firſt was beheaded, and was at the Counteſs of Peterborow's Houſe, over againſt Charing Croſs, to view the execution. When the primate ſaw the preparations, he grew pale, and would have fainted if he had not been carried away from the leads of the houſe, where he ſtood with the Counteſs's gentlemen and ſervants. He died in 1656.

CAPTAIN CORAM.

Captain Coram laboured 17 years to eſtabliſh the Foundling-Hoſpital, for which he obtained the royal charter through his ſingle application. He had been bred to the ſea, and projected many uſeful plans for the public benefit: in ſhort,

ſhort, his whole life was ſpent in promoting charitable and uſeful projects, to the injury of his fortune; inſomuch, that, when old age came upon him, he was under the neceſſity of ſoliciting a voluntary ſubſcription for his own ſupport. He died in 1751, at the advanced age of 84 years, and agreeably to his own deſire was buried in the chapel of the Foundling hoſpital. The following epitaph has been written on him:

Here *Coram* lies, who liv'd till forc'd to crave
That alms his bounty to a nation gave.

REYNOLDE SCOT.

Reynolde Scot wrote a book ſtiled "Scot's Diſcoverie of Witchcraft," to prove that the common opinion of witches was imaginary and erroneous, "for the undeceiving of judges, juſtices, and juries, and for the preſervation of poor people," in the words of the title page. King James the Firſt in the preface to his Demonologie, printed firſt at Edinburgh, 1597, and afterwards in London, 1603, obſerves that he wrote that book chiefly againſt the damnable opinions of Wierus and Scot; "the latter of whom is not aſhamed in public print (ſays his Majeſty) to deny that there can be ſuch a thing as witchcraft, and ſo maintains the old error of the Sadducees in denying of ſpirits."

THE HOUSE OF HOWARD.

Buck, an eminent antiquary, and writer of the moſt favourable, if not the moſt partial Hiſtory of the Life and Reign of Richard the Third, ſays, the original anceſtor of the houſe of the Howards was a baſtard of Hawardus, who fortified himſelf with a ſtrong party in the Iſle of Ely, and held out for a long time againſt William the Conqueror, who at laſt made him his friend. "And let it not (adds Buck) be thought any diſparagement for a noble family to be raiſed from a natural iſſue; for many princely families have been derived and propagated from natural ſons, as was Eneas, Romulus, the Founders of the Roman Families; ſo was Themiſtocles, as Plutarch writeth; others ſay as much of Hercules, &c. The King of Spain deſcended from the baſe ſon of Alphonſo, King of Caſtile; the Conqueror himſelf was a baſtard ſon of the Duke of Normandy; Robert Earl of Glouceſter of King Henry the Firſt; the Earls of Warren from Hamelin the baſe ſon of Geoffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou; the Herberts likewiſe from a baſtard ſon of Henry I. and the Somerſet family, the offſpring of the Beauforts, natural ſons of John of Gaunt."

REGNARD.

Regnard, the beſt writer of comedies in France after Moliere, travelled to the North Cape in 1681, with two companions, going up the Bothniac gulph to Tornea, and aſcending the river Tornea, which has its ſource at the Cape, left theſe lines engraved on a rock:

Gallia nos genuit, vidit nos *Africa*, *Gangem*
Hauſimus, *Europamque* oculis luſtravimus omnem;
Caſibus & variis acti terrâque marique,
Hic tandem ſtetimus, nobis ubi defuit Orbis.

Dr. William Thomſon, editor of the Travels of Acerbi, to the North Cape by the ſame route, has given this laſt line with an Emendation as the motto of his two quarto volumes, Siſtimus hìc tandem, nobis, &c.

LORD CHANCELLOR MORE.

Lord Chancellor More, the elder, thought a man making choice of a wife was like one who thruſt his hand into a bag of ſnakes with the hope of bringing out a ſingle eel that chanced to be in it. He might, ſays he, happen to light upon the eel, but it is an hundred to one but he is ſtung by a ſnake.

MOTHE LE VAYER.

Mothe de Vayer ſays, "Life ſeems ſo indifferent to me, that, far from ever deſiring to renew the race, if put to the choice, I would not exchange the few calamitous days in an age ſo far advanced as mine is, for the numerous years expected by the greateſt part of young perſons, all whoſe pleaſures I well know. I could really ſwear this as well as Cardan, if I did not think it more proper to cite his own expreſſions, to which I intirely ſubſcribe, Nos, per Deum, fortunam noſtram exiguam, atque in ætate ſenili, cum dtiſſimo Juvene, ſed imperito, non commutaremus: that is in plain terms, By G—, I would not exchange my humble condition, even in my old age, for the largeſt poſſeſſions of an unexperienced youth." And Tully formerly ſaid the ſame thing in the character of Cato; Si quis Deus mihi largiatur ut repuereſcam, valdè recuſem, nec verò velim: Nam quid habet vita commodi?

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

BP. NICHOLSON *to* MR. HUMPHREY WANLEY.—*MS. Harl. in the Britiſh Muſeum.*

" *Sir,* " *Roſe, Auguſt* 20, 1705.

YOUR kind letter found me not at home: but had a very hearty welcome when we met. Next to what concerns the preſervation of our eſtabliſhed religion and government, peace here and ſalvation hereafter, I know nothing that has a greater ſhare in my thoughts and deſires than the promotion of Septentrional learning. You have done much toward the advancement of this already; and I am extremely pleaſed to find that you are not weary of the work. After you have had the approbation of our great and worthy friend Dr. Hickes, in what you are now deſigning, you may eaſily aſſure yourſelf of the concurrence of my advice. I was well enough pleaſed with the publiſhing of Cædmon, Boethius, and the Saxon Heptateuch, even without verſion and notes; becauſe I thought that a ſure way to preſerve theſe pieces to poſterity. But I never could hope that (in this naked condition) they'd have many readers, or effectually propagate the knowledge of the Saxon tongue. Your obliging pains will be of more general uſe; and I hope, will not fail of meeting with a proper reward and acknowledgment from the public. I have little or nothing to object againſt the ſcheme you have drawn for yourſelf; and I particularly approve the deſign of intermixing ſome of the old pictures, for the reaſons mentioned.

I heve long wiſhed for an accurate tranſlation of Cædmon; and Mr. Dean* only is able (glad am I to hear that he is willing) to undertake that part. Honeſt Mr. Junius told me there were three or four words in that poem which he did not underſtand. This perhaps hindered him from attempting a complete tranſlation; though I believe moſt of it is rendered piece-meal in the quotations he has made thence in his Saxon Dictionary. I hope your tranſlator will oblige us with the reaſons of his opinion (if he ſtill continues in it), that a good part of Milton's Paradiſe was borrowed from Cædmon's. I can hardly think theſe two poets under the direction of the ſame ſpirit; and I never could find, (I think his introduction to our Engliſh Hiſtory rather evinces the contrary) that Oliver's Secretary was ſo great a maſter of the Saxon language as to be able to make Cædmon's Paraphraſe his own.

'Tis a misfortune we have loſt ſo many of thoſe parts of the Old Teſtament as were tranſlated by Ælfric. May not thoſe homilies on the Maccabees (and other portions of Scripture) which are ſtill extant, in a good meaſure, ſupply this defect? This, in my opinion, would be better than making up the lacunæ (as you propoſe) by the moſt ancient Engliſh tranſlations: for ſuch a verſion coming any thing near the time of the Conqueſt, will very well bear an entire edition by itſelf; eſpecially after a while when the taſte of ſuch curioſities is grown more general.

You will alſo allow me (with ſubmiſſion) to enter my diſſent to your publiſhing your chapters according to the diviſion of the vulgar Latin Bibles. 'Twill be a greater eaſe to the Engliſh reader to have them put into the modern form; and this reaſon will be your juſt apology with Foreigners.

Specimens of the hands wherein your ſeveral manuſcripts are penned, where the variety is conſiderable by the great difference of their age, will be undoubtedly very uſeful and entertaining; ſince you are moſt able to aſcertain the proper times of each of 'em. A ſheet of this kind is reckoned a very valuable ornament to Mr. Madox's Formulare Anglicanum.

I am, Sir,
Your very affectionate friend
To ſerve you,
W. CARLIOL."

LETTER *from* DR. TUCKER *to* DR. BIRCH, *the Original of which was given to Lord Royſton, and a Copy preſerved among Dr. Birch's Manuſcripts, now in the Muſeum, No.* 4291.

Briſtol, Aug. 23, 1756.

" *Dear Sir,*

MY firſt duty is to expreſs my gratitude in the ſincereſt and humbleſt manner for the great honour my Lord Royſton did me in your laſt letter: and I hope I ſhall ever retain a proper and reſpectful ſenſe of the obligation, and ſtudy every poſſible means of ſhewing it. My preſent living, which I hold from my Lord Chancellor's bounty, is worth 200l. without deductions: and as I have now weathered the ſtorms of party rage, and am enjoying the ſucceeding calm, attended with ſome degree of popular influence, (a popularity I got by an obſtinate perſeverance in right meaſures) the former inducements for quitting my preſent ſta-

tion

* Dr. Hickes, Dean of Worceſter,

tion leſſen every day. It has pleaſed the Duke of Newcaſtle to give very ſtrong aſſurance, that if the deanery of Glouceſter ſhould become vacant during his miniſtry, he would uſe his beſt endeavours to ſerve me. Upon theſe conſiderations, after expreſſing the warmeſt gratitude and the livelieſt ſenſe of the obligation, I humbly beg leave to decline the favour, and to wait the event of the above engagement.

Our city is at preſent tolerable free from the epidemical madneſs of addreſſing and inſtructing, &c, and ſure I am, that nothing of the kind will be attempted by the Whigs; but I cannot anſwer for the Tories. Yet if ſuch an attempt ſhould be made, the government may depend upon an anſwer, addreſs, inſtruction, &c. if that meaſure ſhould be thought adviſeable.

My repeated thanks and profoundeſt reſpects attend my Lord Royſton: and I think myſelf not a little happy in the regards of ſuch a nobleman. Next to him I eſteem it a very valuable circumſtance, that I have the honour to be, dear Sir, in ſincere friendſhip and affection,

Your ever obliged and moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
JOSIAH TUCKER."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO WAR.

FIEND of Darkneſs! come not near;
Nor liſt again th' enſanguin'd ſpear;
Nor pour thy legions o'er my native iſle,
So late by Peace poſſeſt.
Scarce has her heaven-illumin'd ſmile
Sooth'd the diſtracted breaſt;
Or wip'd the tear from Pity's eye;
Or heal'd the heartfelt wound of Miſery.
Hence, hated form! no more in dark array,
Untaught to ſpare, thy ſheathleſs ſword diſplay.

From regions of eternal night,
From ſcenes of anguiſh and affright,
Thou com'ſt to curſe the earth with every ill.
The torch of Diſcord ſpreads its glare,
And kindles hate, and wakes Deſpair,
And lights thine iron-hand our cup of woe to fill.
On thee await,
In gloomy ſtate,
Diſeaſe, and Want, and Death, in varied forms,
And clouds that veil the ſun, that laſh the earth with ſtorms.

What avails our ceaſeleſs care,
To gild theſe ſcenes with tranſient joys,
Or plant with flowers our ſteps around?
Thy withering look or lurid air
Each feeble form we rear deſtroys:—
Each bloom of Hope ſinks blaſted to the ground.

Tyrant! what avails ſucceſs?
Ceaſe to proffer ſplendid woe:
Not all the pomp thy fields beſtow
Can make one ſorrow leſs.

When Britiſh brows with laurel crown'd
Succeſs to Britiſh arms declare,
And ſhouts of conqueſt pour around,
And ſounds of triumph fill the air;
My heart ſhall bleed to think of victims ſlain,
From deareſt friends far torn away,
Loſt to the light of cheering day,
That in the blood-ſtain'd ground clay-cold remain;
Whilſt Grief's pale ſquadrons form'd in ghaſtly bands,
Pour ſecret anguiſh through the hoſtile lands.

The lonely cottage, late of peace poſſeſt,
How fled its tranſient joys!
Content and Love within its walls had reſt;
But every inmate that their hearts careſt,
Thy ſcorpion-laſh deſtroys:
For ſee the daughter weeping o'er the bed,
The grief-worn mother lift her languid head,
Then ſink in death, ſtill faithful to the dead;
And leave unfriended in the world's wide maze
The dear conſoler of her ſorrowing days.

But ah, with thee how vain is Pity's tear!
The widow's anguiſh or the orphan's fear!
Triumph attends thee through ſuch ſcenes as theſe.
No more my ſtrain,
Unveils the haunts of Pain,
Or human miſery paints thy ſoul to pleaſe.
Rather to vultures, eager for their prey,
Down in the meadow'd vale the ſold diſplay;
Rather let Opulence, in fear of ſtealth,
Call Avarice near, and bare his hoarded wealth.

No! rather taught by Truth's immortal page,
Hope ſhall paint a future day,
When radiant beams ſhall Peace diſplay,
And youth's extatic joys be felt by age.
Quickly, ſavage, bend thy bow;
Quickly ſet the world on fire;
For ſoon thine honours lying low,
Shall with thy reign expire:
E'en now by means thou proudly call'ſt thine own,
Eternal Wiſdom ſaps thine ebon throne.

Soon ſhall the Prince of Peace with power
deſcend;
Soon his glorious train appear;
Then beauteous ſprings the hallow'd year;
Then renovated Nature owns her heavenly
Friend.
Free as La Plata's copious ſtreams,
O'er Weſtern lands his bleſſings pour;
Bid Montezuma's ſons adore;
Enlighten'd by his ſacred beams:
Whilſt Eaſtern realms with his high praiſe re-
ſound,
And light and joy prevail, the world around.

Z. X.

Devizes, June 22, 1803.

THE FOE OF THE FACE.

SUNG BY MR. DIGNUM, AT THE FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

MAY 17 1803,

THE BIRTH-DAY OF DR. JENNER.

LET Antiquity tell of her heroes ſo bold,
Who hydras have vanquiſhed in fables of
old;
Our hero we hail, and the day of his birth,
Who foils a dread monſter that ravag'd the
earth:
For thus will we fight the dire foe of the face,
Who ſpoils us of beauty, and murders our
race.

The foe at whoſe ſight the gay palace has
mourn'd,
Who rifles the bloom that the cottage adorn-
ed,
Who mars youth and age with his horrible
torture,
We'll join heart and hand, and allow him no
quarter;
For thus will we fight, &c.

Ye ſoldiers all ardent your courage to prove,
In defence of the land and the ladies you
love,
To arms!—let us ſave the fair hopes of the
nation,
And this tyrant purſue till he meets extirpa-
tion:
For thus will we fight, &c.

And ye whoſe calm boſoms contention abhor,
Who ſhrink at the ſounds and the weapons of
war,
Yet haſte to our aid at Humanity's call,
Till Nature prevail, and the monſter muſt
fall:
For thus will we fight, &c.

All nations, all ages, all ranks ſhall combine
In this war of benevolence, juſt and divine;
O'er the world betwixt man and his brother be
peace,
With man's cruel foe may the ſtrife never
ceaſe!
For thus will we fight, &c.

J. T. R.

TO MEDORA.

OH! ceaſe, my love, to doubt and fear;
I'll kiſs away that ſtealing tear:
No tear ſhould dim thy azure eye,
But the ſparkling tear of joy!
No ſigh ſhould heave thy heavenly breaſt,
But the ſigh that ſpeaks thee bleſt!
My ſoul from thine no power ſhall ſever:
My deareſt girl! I'll love thee ever!

Yet hold, we ne'er can ceaſe to know
And keenly feel another's woe:
But, when thou weep'ſt, I'll weep with thee,
And thou wilt mingle ſighs with me!
Thus e'en from ſorrow we ſhall ſteal
Joys the ſelfiſh never feel.
And can I ceaſe to love? oh! never:
My ſoul's delight! I'll love thee ever!

I'll ſwear, if ſtill you doubt my truth,
By all the ſanguine hopes of youth,
Which gleam amid the gloom of woe,
And bliſs ideal ſtill beſtow!
By all the joys thy ſex can give,
Of which bereft we ceaſe to live!
By theſe—by theſe, we ne'er ſhall ſever:
By theſe dear hopes, I'll love thee ever!

But truſt not to a lover's oath:
('Tis like the flame that lures the moth!)
By ſtronger ties I'm bound to thee—
The magic chords of Sympathy!
I've mark'd thy wealth of intellect,
Thy power to feel and to reflect;
And can I ceaſe to love! oh never!
I'll ſtill adore—I'll love thee ever!

Then ceaſe, my love, to doubt and fear;
Not life itſelf is half ſo dear;
Nor promis'd joys of Heav'n above,
As thy pure boſom's heav'n of love!
To me more bright thy dewy eye
Than ſun-beams in the eaſtern ſky!
'Twere worſe than death from thee to ſever!
Light of my ſoul! I'll love thee ever!

And when the tempeſt howls on high,
And lightnings cleave the lurid ſky;
Or in the more malignant ſtorm
Brooded by fiends in human form;
I'll preſs to mine thy beating heart,
And never—never ſhall we part!
My ſoul from thine no power can ſever:
My life, my all, I'll love thee ever! A. R.

TO ——

YES, let the miſer count his gold,
And toil and ſcrape to ſwell the heap;
Say, can the heart that's winter cold,
Of wealth the fruitful pleaſures reap?

Say, can the ſoul in ſelf that's wrapt,
The bliſs of pure enjoyment taſte?
Ah, no! when Feeling's chain is ſnapt,
How void the heart, how drear the waſte!

Was it for this, poor creeping thing!
To pine within a gilded cage,
That Nature gave thee power to wing
The piercing thought, and read her page?

Does

Does ſhe ne'er whiſper, in thy dream,
" The wretch who loves himſelf alone,
" Can never drink of rapture's ſtream,
" Or conſcious, warm exiſtence own !"

The ſweeteſt joys which wealth can give,
To light pale Want's lack-luſtre eye,
And aid the toil-worn Mind to live,
Are joys which thou canſt never buy !

Then count thy hoards of ſhining gold,
And toil and ſcrape to ſwell the heap ;
The heart like thine that's winter-cold,
No fruits of wealth can ever reap !
Oh ! give to me ſweet Nature's right,
The balm of life, bleſt liberty ;
And the warm throb of ſoft delight
That thrills the ſoul of Sympathy :

Give me, oh Heav'n, the power to heal
The wounded ſoul of ſinking Woe ;
Give me the boſom quick to feel
Affection's pureſt, warmeſt glow !

Give me to ſhare in Julia's ſigh,
And reſt my head on Julia's breaſt ;
To chaſe the tear from Julia's eye :
Then let the miſer take the reſt ! A. R.

HENRY AND EMMA.

THE midnight Moon ſerenely ſhed
Her ſilver ſoft-reflected light
On every riſing mountain's head,
Whilſt yet the vales were hid in night ;

Where Tamer's ſtream adown the plain
In many a wild meander ſtray,
With hurried ſteps a ſhepherd-ſwain
Deſponding paced his gloomy way.

" Whither, (he cry'd,) has flown my love?
My once-fond maid has prov'd unkind ;
Forlorn through pathleſs wilds I rove,
And ſtrive to leave my cares behind.

" Where ſhall a wretched wanderer roam ?
Where from his deep-felt ſorrows fly ?
I dare not turn me to my home,
For Emma's falſe, and I muſt die.

" Yon ſilver orb, whoſe ray benign,
Whoſe milder beam with ſoft controul
Gladdens each ſhepherd's heart but mine,
Spreads darker horror o'er my ſoul.

" Fled is the fond deluſive dream
Which Hope upheld to Fancy's eye ;
Gone like the meteor's ſhadowy gleam,
For Emma's falſe, and I muſt die.

" Ye Winds that murmur down the dale,
Ye Echoes that repeat my ſighs,
To Emma's ear convey the tale
That ſays, for her, her Henry dies.

" Then on the Tamer's brink he ſtood,
And rais'd to Heaven his tear-fraught eye,
And as he plung'd him in the flood,
Said, Emma's falſe, and thus I die !"

July. 1803. T. H.

ODE ON THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

HARK ! the battle's mingled hum
Echoes from the Gallic ſhore ;
Sounds the " ſpirit-ſtirring drum,"
Neighing ſteed, and cannon's roar ?

Lo ! what tempeſts gather round,
Black, and big with England's fate !
England, rouſe thee at the ſound ;
Lo the Gaul is at the gate !

Ere the ſhaft of War be ſped,
Meet it, and prevent the blow :
Pow'rs of Europe, lend your aid
To deſtroy the common foe.

By the feſtering heaps that lie
Stretch'd on Hohenlinden's plain,
Haſte to join thine old ally,
Auſtria, be thyſelf again.

By the ghoſts of thoſe that bled
On Marengo's fatal day,
Auſtria riſe, revenge the dead !
Auſtria, wipe thy ſhame away !

Is Italia's ſun of glory
Set ; and ſhall it riſe no more ?
Romans, think of your proud ſtory ;
Emulate the deeds of yore.

See your temples by the foe
Plunder'd, nodding to their fall :
Red with blood your rivers flow :
Deſolation covers all.

Sons of Othman's ancient line
Lift your creſcents in the air :
Arabs, Copts, your ſquadrons join ;
Swell the glittering ranks of war !

See the bones of Jaffa's ſlain
Heap'd and bleaching to the ſky :
Sidney's proweſs ſhall again
Guide your arms to victory.

Think, Batavians, how your ſires
Once their chains of bondage broke ;
Rouſe, O rouſe your ancient fires,
And ſhake off a heavier yoke.

Humbled Spain, where is thy pride ?
Canſt thou bend the vaſſal-knee ?
See the nations all deride
Thy peerage and thy chivalry.

Ruſs, and thou his neighbour king,
Flouriſh high your flaming brand,
Each his duſky-eagles bring
To pounce upon the guilty land.

Hear an exil'd Monarch groan—
(Lift your waving banners high)
Hurl a tyrant from his throne,
And ſuccour fallen Majeſty.

Nations—Britain leads ye on—
Each to join the liſts prepare :
Rouſe ye, ere the fight be done—
Hurry, hurry to the war !

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN HADEN'S (SEDGLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE) *for an Improvement in the Manufacture of* BAGGING, *for Packing of Nails, and other Purpoſes.*

IN this improvement the Patentee takes for his warp hurds or tow, prepared in the uſual way, ſuch as are at preſent uſed in making nail-bagging, but for his weft, or woofs, he takes old ropes, or junk, of any dimenſions; and after untwiſting, or dividing the threads, he winds them into bobbins, or quills, and they then become fit for the ſhuttle, when they are woven with the common warp.

This new mode of manufacture is not confined to nail-bagging, but may be uſed with advantage for bagging for coals, cokes, and other purpoſes, in which ſtrength and durability are required.

Obſervations by the Patentee.—The yarn of which ropes are made, particularly King's ropes, is ſpun from the beſt hemp, ſtrongly impregnated with tar. The threads taken from the middle of ſuch ropes, not having been expoſed either to the weather or to friction, are as ſound as when firſt uſed, and little inferior to new. The tarry-matter with which the threads are impregnated, renders them peculiarly advantageous for coal-ſacks, as not being liable to periſh with the wet.

MR. JONATHAN WOODHOUSE'S (ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH) *for a new Method of forming a* CAST-IRON RAIL, *or* PLATE, *which may be uſed in making Iron Rail Roads, or Trays for the Working and Running of Waggons, Drays, and other Carriages, on Public Roads: and alſo a new Method of fixing, faſtening, and ſecuring, ſuch Caſt-Iron Rail on ſuch Roads.*

The novelty of this invention conſiſts in making the rail, or plate with a concave ſurface; and the method of fixing, faſtening, and ſecuring, the caſt-iron rails, or plates, is to place them on bearings, at convenient diſtances, which are to be fixed firm and ſolid in the earth, and to faſten the rails, or plates, to ſuch bearings, with wrought-iron ſcrews, or cutter-bolts.—Theſe bearings may be made of timber, ſtone, caſt-iron, or wood-piles; and if the plates be properly fixed, and the road made even with the ſurface of the external edges of the plates, either with ſtone, gravel, or wood, they will be immoveable, and the wheels of carriages uſed, will paſs along with great facility. The concave form of the plates, and mode of fixing, will ſecure them from breaking, and admit the wheels of carriages to get upon, or from them, with eaſe in any direction.

On a road made in this way, two horſes would, in Mr. Woodhouſe's opinion, convey a mail-coach more than eight miles an hour, as eaſy as the preſent mails are conveyed ſix miles an hour by four horſes. The conveyance would be nearly as eaſy as that on board a ſhip: it would be the ſafeſt of all roads, and would admit of wheels of any diameter.

It may, however, be conjectured, that as there are few general advantages to be obtained without ſome inconvenience, ſo the utility of theſe concave plates would be greatly leſſened by the continual filling-up of the ſand, gravel, &c. in which they may be fixed.

MR. WILLIAM SPEER'S (DUBLIN) *for an Improvement in the Conſtruction of* HYDROMETERS.

The advantages of this improvement conſiſt in the figure and method of graduating the ſtem, by means of which the graduations of the ſtrength of ſpirits, at any known temperature, can be ſeen at once, by immerſion of the inſtrument, without neceſſity of changing the weights, by trial, or making any computations, or referring to any tables, or ſliding-rule, or other inſtrument whatever. The ſtem is conſtructed in the form of a polygonal priſm, of ſuch dimenſions, that the whole of the ſtem ſhall float above the ſurface of water at the temperature of 35° Fahrenheit.—And the ſurface of the water ſhall interſect the loweſt line of graduation upon one of the faces of the priſm;—on this face lines of graduation are marked at the ſeveral ſtations to which the inſtrument has been found to be immerſed, and to float in known mixtures of water and ardent ſpirit, at different ſtrengths, at the temperature of 35° above or under proof, up to the ſtrongeſt which can be produced by diſtillation. The graduations marked on the ſtem denote the reſults, or ſtrengths, commonly known by the term *per centages*,* which

*A ſpirituous liquor is ſaid to be ten per cent. or any other given quantity, over hydrometer-proof, when it is ſo ſtrong that 100 gallons of ſpirit admits of an addition of 10 gallons of water to reduce it to the ſtrength of

which have hitherto been aſcertained by computation, inſtead of inſpection, as is to be done by Mr. Speer's improvement. On the upper end of the face are marked the figures 35, to denote that the graduations on that face of the priſm are applicable to ſpirits at that temperature. On the contiguous faces the ſame is done for different temperatures, as 40°, 50°, 60°, and 70°. The number of ſides of the polygon may be greater or leſs, according to the number of temperatures; but the Patentee recommends eight ſides, as the beſt adapted for the general purpoſes of revenue and commerce, beginning with 35°, and ending with 70°. To prevent any error in reading off the ſtrength upon a wrong face of the inſtrument, a ſmall ſliding-index is applied to the ſtem, and which points out the proper diviſion. By the addition of other indexes, the ſtrengths of the intermediate temperatures are obtained. Thus if the temperature be 50°, nothing farther is required than to place the index No. 1. on the ſide marked 50°, and immerſe it in the fluid, of which it will at once ſhew the ſtrength; but if the temperature be 51° or 52°, the next *lighter* index, No. 2, is to be uſed, which will cauſe the graduations to indicate ſtrengths for the temperature 51½°: but if the temperature be 53° or 54°, the index No. 3 being applied, the ſaid face would ſhew the ſtrengths for the temperature 53½°; ſo that the reſult by the inſtrument will be true for the intermediate temperatures within half a degree; and even this ſmall difference may be obtained by holding the jar containing the ſpirit a few moments in the hand.

MR. THOMAS WILSON'S (BISHOP-WEARMOUTH) *for uniting, combining, and connecting, the* METALLIC PATENT BLOCKS *of* ROWLAND BURDON, *for the Conſtruction of* ARCHES.

Inſtead of uniting the blocks by bar-iron on the outſide of the arms and bolts faſtened with cotterels or forelocks, as deſcribed in Mr. Burdon's ſpecification, Mr. Wilſon's method is to inſert *dowels*, or ſlots, into the ends of the arms of blocks at the points of bearing, and to bring the blocks into cloſe contact, by driving wedges through the blocks and dowels, or ſlots, thereby combining the component parts of each rib in a more firm and ſubſtantial manner than has heretofore been practiſed, and conſiderably diminiſhing the draft or thruſt of the arch.—Secondly, inſtead of connecting and combining the ribs by means of hollow tubes, Mr. Wilſon introduces croſs-bars from rib to rib, between the blocks, at the points of bearing, with apertures of ſufficient ſize to admit the dowels, or ſlots, to paſs through the ſame; by which means the ribs are kept in their required poſition, and the blocks do not bear againſt each other, but are kept in cloſe contact with the croſs-bar againſt which they abut, and are connected together by the dowels, or ſlots, and wedges.

MR. EDWARD STEPHENS'S (DUBLIN) *for a* FURNACE-STOVE *or* FIRE-PLACE *that can be conveniently applied to the* BURNING *of* LIME-STONE; *at the ſame time that it is uſed for Heating all manner of Corn-kilns, and Drying-houſes for Malt, &c.; and applicable to the making of Coke, ſmelting Metals, heating Boilers, and other like Purpoſes.*

The invention here claimed extends only to the furnace and air chamber, with appendages which cannot be explained without the aſſiſtance of engravings. It is proper to ſay, that every aperture in the walls or roof of the kiln muſt be cloſed, that admit cold air either under or over the corn, except the opening round the furnace, and that through the ſteam-paſſage in the roof. The furnace, when uſed as a drying-houſe, acts by conveying through the article to be dried a ſtrong current of pure atmoſpheric-air, heated to the degree required to produce the effect.

When the fire-place is adapted to the heating, boiling, or evaporating any liquid, or to the heating of reverberating furnaces, ovens, &c. the direct flame may be firſt applied to their uſe; and having exerted its influence there, the remaining heat is afterwards taken up by the pipes placed diagonally in the fire-flue, or chimney, which may be either upright or horizontal.

This invention conſiſts not only in the conſtruction of the furnace, but in the method of procuring a ſtrong current of heated-air, and taking up nearly the entire reſult of the fuel before it can eſcape out of the chimney-top, and alſo in the application of an air-chamber, which acts without a valve, regiſter, or damper, and a fire-place that requires but little or no expence to keep it conſtantly at work, being adapted to the effectual burning of lime and cheap fuel, which, when burned, can be occaſionally drawn out without ſtopping the proceſs, or injuring the ignited fuel remaining in the fire-place.

MONTHLY

proof; and it is ſaid to be 10 per cent. under proof when 100 gallons of ſpirit contains 10 gallons more of water than the ſame quantity of proof-ſpirit contains.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

WE have before us two numbers of a periodical work, in quarto, which cannot fail to be extremely intereſting to the lovers of the fine Arts. It conſiſts of a Collection of Antique Gems, and contains a great variety of ſubjects and heads. Of ſimilar works in this country we poſſeſs but three of eminent merit; the Gems of Smith, of Worlidge, and the Duke of Marlborough; Smith's is very ſcarce, Worlidge's coſt eighteen guineas, and the Marlborough Gems are not to be purchaſed; and none of theſe contain any commentary to illuſtrate the hiſtory of the Fine Arts, and the gems themſelves. It is peculiar to this elegant publication to have enlarged its literary department, and to preſent a variety of objects and diſcuſſions, illuſtrated by paſſages from the Poets, equally pleaſing to taſte, and gratifying to philoſophical curioſity. We have been particularly pleaſed with the introduction to the hiſtory of the Fine Arts, for it is founded on the beſt authorities, and written in a popular manner. And it is but juſtice to add, that from the Commentary we have gained ſome new information.

The firſt number is embelliſhed by four plates. A gem of a Jupiter Ægiochus, a ſublime head; a Clio, or Muſe of Hiſtory, reading a ſcroll is one of the moſt exquiſite figures antiquity as left us; a Pſyche or Hebe with a Cupid beckoning to her, is the celebrated gem in the invaluable collection of Mr. Townley, and a chef d'œuvre of the graphic art. The firſt plate contains five fragments and Attributes of Jupiter.

The ſecond Number contains the complete ſtory of Cupid and Pſyche, accompanied by the ſame number of plates, all illuſtrative of this ancient and charming tale. The copious commentary on the Romance has particularly entertained us.

The artiſt, who is unknown to us, has performed his taſk *con amore*. He has choſen to engrave his gems in the manner of chalk, and not confined himſelf merely to an outline. This manner has its advantage in the general appearance of his prints, but we fear they loſe ſomething in correctneſs, though we acknowledge they gain materially in their preſent highly finiſhed ſtyle; but correctneſs ought to be one of the chief objects in theſe gems, for we conſider them as greatly adapted to form the taſte of young artiſts, and the beſt models poſſible to copy from.

We have only to add, that the whole work has extremely gratified us, and no lover of the Fine Arts will look on it with indifference. Conſidered with reſpect to its literary compoſition, its typographical beauty, and its numerous and rich embelliſhments, it may be ſaid to be the moſt moderate in price ever publiſhed in this country. There are to be twenty Numbers, at five ſhillings each; and, we hope that the work will proceed with the ſame ſplendour it has commenced.

The Winter's Day, delineated, in twelve Prints, engraved by Caroline Watſon

The ſuperior taſte and talent which has been diſplayed by the females of the preſent age, in the various departments of the Fine Arts, is univerſally admitted. To diſplay an example of this, Mr. Ackerman has juſt publiſhed, price 21s. a book of prints, compriſing the united powers of three ladies, deſervedly eminent in their reſpective walks. The deſigns, which are made by Maria Coſway, and engraved in aqua-tint by Caroline Watſon, are built upon the poetry of Mrs. Robinſon. From the union of three ſuch names, we expected ſomething ſtriking—and we have not been diſappointed. Mrs. Robinſon's poetry is before the public, and the ſanction given to her talents in the rapid ſale of the late publication of her works, is a decided proof of the eſtimation in which her memory is held. Mrs. Coſway's deſigns, it muſt be admitted, are often eccentric, but it is the eccentricity of genius, and we have ſeen inſtances where the *has ſnatched a grace beyond the reach of art*. As to the engraving of Caroline Watſon, it needs no other eulogium than that the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds requeſted Meſſrs. Boydell would employ her to engrave his capital picture of the *Death of Cardinal Beaufort*.

The impreſſions are taken off on brown drawing paper, and have a very good effect. To enter into a minute analyſis of them is not neceſſary, but as each print is contraſted by one of an oppoſite tendency, thus dividing the twelve into ſix pair, each of which forms a ſtriking antitheſis to its companion. We ſhall add to the verſes

verſes, a general deſcription of the ſubjects.

No. I.

" Is it in manſion rich and gay,
On downy beds or couches warm,
That *Nature* owns the *wint'ry day*,
And ſhrinks to hear the howling ſtorm?
Ah! No!"

No. II.

" 'Tis on the bleak and barren heath,
Where Miſery feels the ſhaft of death,
As to the dark and freezing grave,
Her children, (not a friend to ſave),
Unheeded go!"

The firſt of theſe prints repreſents a woman of faſhion, in a room ſuperbly furniſhed, reclined upon a couch near a blazing fire, before which, on a taſſelled cuſhion, lies a little French lap-dog. The feſtooned curtain over the ſofa, the Etruſcan ornaments on the chimney-piece, and the decorations of the toilet-table exhibit a good picture of the interior ſplendour of a faſhionable dreſſing-room.

To this oſtentatious diſplay of the enervating comforts of modern opulence, the next picture exhibits a ſtriking contraſt. It preſents to us a poor barefooted and unaccommodated outcaſt of ſociety, ſeated on the cold earth, in the midſt of a barren heath, far from the buſy haunts of men, and expoſed " to the pelting of the pitileſs ſtorm;" her baſket of ballads by her ſide; one of her children crept ſhivering under her ſcanty cloak, and the other dead at her feet.

No. III.

" Is it in chambers ſilken-dreſt,
At tables which profuſions heap,
Is it on pillows ſoft to reſt,
In dreams of long and balmy ſleep?
Ah! No!"

No. IV.

" 'Tis in the ruſhy hut obſcure,
Where poverty's low ſons endure:
And ſcarcely daring to repine,
On a ſtraw pallet, mute, recline,
O'erwhelm'd with woe."

In No. 3, the fair artiſt has delineated a Woman of faſhion at her Matin Meal, which ſhe takes while ſhe is in bed, attended by her waiting-maid, and ſurrounded by her children, with a well-ſpread breakfaſt table and comfortable fire. As an *or molu* clock is diſplayed on the chimney-piece, Mrs Coſway might have marked the hour at which our people of the *ton* begin what they call their day.

In oppoſition to this, we have in No. 4, a poor half-naked family, employed in their daily labour, which, ſo far from furniſhing them with any of the *comforts*, hardly ſupplies them with the *neceſſaries* of life.

No. V.

" Is it to flaunt in warm attire,
To laugh, and feaſt, and dance, and ſing,
To crowd around the blazing fire,
And make the roof with revels ſing?
Ah! No!"

No. VI.

" 'Tis on *the priſon's* flinty floor,
'Tis where the deafening whirlwinds roar,
'Tis when the ſea-boy on the maſt
Hears the wave bounding to the blaſt,
And looks below!"

As ſong and dance is ſo much the buſineſs of the preſent race of faſhionable females, there is ſome propriety in repreſenting ſuch a party, ſo employed.

This is contraſted in the companion print, by the horrors of a priſon, to the floor of which a poor old man is chained, accompanied by a young female, whom we may ſuppoſe his daughter, kneeling, lifting up her eyes to heaven, and praying for his deliverance. Through the iron-grating of the priſon, we have a view of a veſſel in a thunder-ſtorm.

No. VII.

" Is it beneath the taper's ray
The banquet's luxury to ſhare,
And waſte the midnight hours away,
With *faſhion's* idle votaries there.
Ah! No!"

No. VIII.

" 'Tis in the cheerleſs naked room,
Where miſery's victims wait their doom,
Where a fond *mother* famiſh'd dies,
While forth a frantic *father* flies
Man's deſperate foe!"

No. 7 may poſſibly be the view of a faſhionable breakfaſt, where profuſion pours her copious ſtores. This luxurious prodigality is, in the next print, contraſted by a beautiful female, ſunk to the floor, exhauſted by hunger, and periſhing—while a naked infant is ſeeking nouriſhment from her breaſt, and the frantic father ruſhing out of the room, as Mrs Robinſon has well deſcribed him—*Man's deſperate foe!*

No. IX.

" Is it to laviſh fortune's ſtore
In vain, fantaſtic empty joys?
To ſcatter round the glittering ore,
And worſhip folly's gilded toys?
Ah! No!"

No. X.

" 'Tis in the ſilent ſpot obſcure,
Where, forc'd all ſorrows to endure,
Pale *Genius* turns, Oh! leſſon ſad!
To court the vain, and on *the bad*
Falſe praiſe beſtow.

In No. 9 we have a number of female faſhionables purchaſing finery from a milliner; and in No. 10, an allegorical figure of Genius contemplating the baſe of a lofty

column, on which we may ſuppoſe there will be inſcribed a falſe panegyric.

No. XI.

" Is it where *gameſters* thronging round
Their ſhining heaps of wealth diſplay?
Where vice's faſhion'd tribes are found,
Sporting their ſenſeleſs hours away;
Ah! No!"

No. XII.

" 'Tis where neglected *Merit* ſighs,
Where *Hope* exhauſted, ſilent dies,
Where *Virtue* ſtarves by pride oppreſs'd,
'Till every ſtream that warms the breaſt
Forbears to flow!"

In No. 11, we have the repreſentation of a faſhionable party, eagerly attempting to plunder each other at a gaming-table, to which

With equal haſte they run,
Some to undo, and ſome to be undone:

The laſt picture is allegorical, and as clear as allegorical pictures uſually are; though we cannot well conceive how the *peacock*, which is introduced as the repreſentative of *Pride*, can have *oppreſſed Merit*.

Four Prints, deſigned by Anteni Zucchi, and engraved by Peſtreni.

Terpſichore, the Muſe of Dancing.

Deiopeia, the faireſt of the Nymphs of Juno, who promiſed her to Æolus, as a reward for raiſing a Storm.

Hippodamia, who firſt inſtituted races at the Olympic Games.

Bolina, a Nymph beloved by Apollo, who threw herſelf into the Sea, to avoid his purſuit, and became immortal.

Theſe four very elegant figures have a portion of the Grecian guſto, and an eaſy and graceful air; though thoſe of Bolina and Deiopeia, have rather too great a ſimilarity of attitude. They are admirably well engraved, in the dotted ſtyle, and we can very ſafely recommend them as ornamental prints which diſplay both fancy and taſte.

Jacob and Rachel at Laban's Well, and the Three Marys at the Sepulchre; a pair of prints B. Weſt, P R A. pinxt. Nutter ſculpt.

The firſt of theſe is a very cold and inſipid deſign, and is rendered more dull and heavy by the want of a breadth of light, which is probably the fault of the engraver. An over anxiety, to repreſent in black and white, the relative tones of the local colouring, is very apt to produce that effect, and want of breadth is not often the defect of pictures painted by the Preſident of the Royal Academy.

The ſecond ſubject of the Three Marys, is in this and every other reſpect more judiciouſly treated. It is a ſubject that Mr. Weſt has often painted, and, unleſs this alſo is injured by the engraver, Mr. Weſt has painted much better pictures from it; but there is a good ſpread of light on it, and repreſenting the light as emanating from the Angel has a fine effect. They are engraved in the chalk ſtyle, and may on the whole be called good prints: but they have not that taſte and feeling which is requiſite to give them a claim to the rank of fine works.

Ab. Goldſmid, Eſq. S. Medley pinxt. F. Bartolozzi ſculp.

In the portrait of this very ſpirited citizen there are no traits of the Jew. It is marked with that chearful benevolence for which the original is ſo deſervedly diſtinguiſhed.

The Right Hon. General Sir Charles Stuart. G. Romney pinxt. S. W. Reynolds ſculp. Humbly inſcribed to thoſe gentlemen at whoſe wiſh the Plate was engraved, by their obliged humble Servant Colnaghi.

This is an admirably well engraved mezzotinto, from a very fine portrait.

The Shepherd's Meal, and the Cottager's Family; a pair of prints, G. Morland pinxt. J. R. Smith ſculpt.

We may ſay of theſe two engravings, as of moſt of the works of Morland, that they are ſimple, unſophiſticated nature, and they are extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Lady Mildmay. J. Hoppner pinxt. W. Say ſculpt.

This, alſo, is engraved in mezzotinto, and in a ſtyle that reminded us of ſome of the beſt works of the beſt artiſts in that walk. It is an enchanting portrait of a very beautiful woman, with a young child.

The Portrait of the Burton Ox; engraved in aqua tinta, from a drawing in water-colours, by Edgar Aſhe Spilſbury, Midhurſt, Suſſex. Dedicated to the gentlemen of the County of Suſſex.

The dedication, and all the pomp and circumſtance of dignity given to this extraordinary animal, reminded us of a ſtory we remember to have heard quoted from Joe Miller's Reports, where it is recorded that when a knight of the ſhire and his lady once called upon one of their tenants, the farmer, ſolicitous to diſplay his opulence, took them into a field in which were many very fine cattle; and the lady, admiring their different ſhapes, colours, &c. aſked him what were their names, which he naturally told her, as Lightfoot, Whitefoot, &c. &c. At length, coming to a cow of more than common ſize — Pray John, ſaid ſhe, what name have you given to this? Why Madam, replied the farmer, (ſcratching his head), I called that My Lady,

Lady, *becauſe it was the greateſt beaſt I had.*

The portrait is, however, very fairly engraved, and will naturally be intereſting to the gentlemen to whom it is dedicated, as we dare ſay it is a good likeneſs of *the great original.*

In our Retroſpect for June, containing ſome obſervations on the pictures, &c. exhibited at the Royal Academy, we particularly marked ſome uncommonly forcible drawings by T. S. Roberts. We have ſince that time ſeen a ſeries of very maſterly aqua-tinta engravings, by Meſſrs. Allen and Edy, from this gentleman's drawings. They form part of an intended publication, illuſtrative of the chief cities, rivers, ruins, and picturesque ſcenery of the kingdom of Ireland; and, with reſpect to the point of view from which they are taken, and the ſpirit and accuracy with which they are delineated, we have ſeldom ſeen them equalled.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

PREPARATIONS are making for publiſhing by ſubſcription, under royal patronage, a ſeries of engravings from the monuments of antiquity, which, having been collected by the INSTITUTE of BUONAPARTE in *Egypt*, were ſurrendered to Lord HUTCHINSON, under the 16th article of Capitulation, and are now placed in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, as a perpetual trophy of national valour. This work will proceed with all the expedition that the nature of it admits, and be delivered to the public in eight numbers, at 1l. 1s. each; the firſt in November, and one ſucceſſively every third month. The drawings from theſe monuments have been made with the utmoſt accuracy by Mr. ALEXANDER, and the engravings are executing by Mr. MEDLAND in his beſt ſtyle. Meſſrs. *Longman and Rees* receive the ſubſcriptions.

The Life of GENERAL WASHINGTON, compiled from his own papers by his nephew Mr. BUSHOD WASHINGTON, has been delayed by the various engagements of its editor, but it will certainly appear about Michaelmas. The London edition to be publiſhed by *Mr. Phillips* will be embelliſhed with a ſplendid portrait, engraved by Mr. Fittler from Stuart's great picture, by permiſſion of the moſt noble THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN.

MISS SEWARD is writing Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Darwin.

The Poſthumous Works of the late Dr. HENRY HUNTER are announced for ſpeedy publication, in three octavo volumes.

A Bibliotheca Britannica, or complete Hiſtory of Engliſh Literature, has been undertaken, and will be edited by Mr. SOUTHEY.

Dr. GEORGE PEARSON has inſtituted an excellent Plan of Lectures on the Cow-pock Inoculation; in addition to his other Medical and Chemical Lectures, to be delivered this ſummer. They are to be delivered at the Inſtitution, No. 44, Broad Street, Golden Square. A lecture is to be given once or twice a week, according to the ſubject of it, for about 12 weeks.

A tranſlation of H. ZSCHOKKE's Hiſtory of the Deſtruction of the Democratical Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, with a Supplement by the Tranſlator, a work peculiarly intereſting at the preſent period, will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Mr. DONOVAN, author of ſeveral works on Britiſh Natural Hiſtory, &c. has announced an intention to publiſh, with all convenient expedition, a new work on Foſſil Shells, and other organic remains that are found in that ſtate in Great Britain.

Mr. WM. JONES, the optician of Holborn, has juſt completed a new edition of the late Mr. George Adams's Geometrical and Graphical Eſſays, with ſeveral additional improvements, containing various national meaſures and weights, and ſeveral uſeful graphical tables, &c. The ſame gentleman has in the preſs a new edition of the ſame author's Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, in which, among other improvements, the article of Chemiſtry will undergo a complete reviſion, and exhibit the moſt important and recent improvements in that ſcience.

Dr. Render propoſes to publiſh a complete Analyſis of the German Language; or, a Philological and Grammatical View of its Conſtruction, Analogies, and various Properties; tracing it from its Stamina, and unfolding gradually and progreſſively its internal Conformation and its Affinities with the other European Languages.

A Skeleton of the Latin Accidence on a new and ingenious Plan, by Dr. John Carey, will ſpeedily make its appearance.

Mr. Scott of Chatteris is about to publiſh by ſubſcription, an Eſſay on the whole Proceſs of propagating that valuable Plant, Rape or Coleſeed, on various Soils; including the particulars of the modern Mode of cultivating it with great ſucceſs, even on ſtrong clays, with a plate of a Coleſeed Cart, and explanations.

The Rev. Mr. Pryce of Bath intends, in the enſuing winter, to read two or more courſes of popular lectures on natural Philoſophy in that city, on a plan ſimilar to that of the Royal Inſtitution.

At the general annual meeting of the Unitarian Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge and the practice of Virtue, it appeared that the number of members was, ſince the laſt year, conſiderably increaſed: and to the catalogue of the books which they diſtribute, had been added ſeveral valuable publications; among theſe are the Reverend John Maſon's Treatiſe on Self-Knowledge: The late Biſhop of Carliſle's Reflections on the Life of Chriſt:—Converſations on the Divine Government, by the Rev. Theophilus Lindſey:—Devotional Exerciſes, by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, &c. Beſides which they have in the preſs, Mr. Farmer's Treatiſe on Miracles, and intend ſhortly to reprint the very ſcarce and valuable tracts, intitled Laſt Thoughts, by Dr. Whitby.

A new edition of the firſt and ſecond volumes of the Scientific Dialogues is in the preſs, and will ſhortly be ready for publication.

The Earl of Cavan has tranſported from Egypt, a caſe of mummies of an ancient Egyptian family; of an ichneumon, a dog, two hawks, two owls, and ſix ibiſes; a buſt of Iſis; a large frog in grey granite, with a multitude of antique fragments of different kinds.

We are ſorry to have occaſion to ſtate that the ſcheme for manufacturing paper from ſtraw and other vegetables has proved abortive, and that ſeveral truly reſpectable perſons, who had embarked their property in it, have been much injured or quite ruined.

Mr. Crichton of Glaſgow has aſcertained from a great number of experiments the boiling points of mercury, lead, and tin, which are 656°;—512°; and 442° when the ſpecific gravities are 13.568; 11.346; 7.278, taken in diſtilled water at the temperature of 62° The experiments were made when the barometer ſtood at 29.3 at the height of 24 feet above the ſea.

C. Payſse has found that a lute fit for all the operations of chemiſtry may be made by mixing eggs, both the whites and yolks, with half their weight of quicklime.

A ſociety has lately been eſtabliſhed in the county of Durham for Experimental Agriculture, the principal objects of which are:

1. To examine, by experiments, the different kinds and merits of graſs-ſeeds, and grain; to inveſtigate their habits, and endeavour to aſcertain what ſoils are beſt adapted to each kind, and to deviſe means to obtain ſuch ſeeds pure.
2. To attend to the rearing of fences, draining of land, and the beſt method of cleaning and working different ſoils.
3. To examine the nature of different manures, and aſcertain the beſt mode of applying them.
4. To find what *ſtock* is beſt calculated for certain ſituations; to compare the relative quantities of food conſumed by different kinds of ſtock, what food is moſt congenial, &c.

By the rules of the ſociety; when any member undertakes an experiment adopted by the ſociety, two members are to be appointed as viſitors to view with him the ſtate of the land previouſly to the experiment, inſpect its progreſs, and report the reſult.

It has been proved, by his Majeſty's Spaniſh flock, in ten years' experience, that the wool of that breed does not degenerate in this country. It is aſcertained that the firſt croſs of a new breed gives the lamb half of the ram's blood; that the ſecond gives 75 per 100; the third 87½; and the fourth 93¾. The difference between the fleece of the original ſtock and the wool of the mixed breed is then ſcarcely perceptible, particularly if attention has been beſtowed on the ſelection of the ewes.

In vol. xv. p. 354 of the Monthly Magazine is an account of Mr. Vancouver's patent for a method of preparing an earth, found in the Earl of Warwick's eſtate, to be uſed as a ſubſtitute for ſoap. A ſimilar kind of earth, poſſeſſing the ſame

ſame detergent properties, is found, it appears, in many parts of the Yorkſhire Wolds; it is compoſed of clay, ſand, and the oxyd of iron, and it is uſed for waſh-balls. The only difference between them appears to be, that in Warwickſhire the earth is of a green, grey, lilac, or white colour, whilſt that of Yorkſhire is generally of a yellowiſh white. The former is held together by a ſtrong ſize; the latter has hitherto been ſeldom uſed in waſhing linen, as it rapidly diſſolves in water, but that defect has been corrected by a mixture of glue.

In our laſt vol. p. 567 is an account of Mr. Day's patent for the "Watchman's Noctuary" we have ſince learnt that the Marquis of Exeter has had two machines of ſimilar conſtruction above four years, made by Meſſrs. Boulton and Watt. Theſe machines go eight days, and have a face like a clock, but do not ſtrike. The dial goes round, and the hour-finger is fixed; on the edge of the dial are moveable iron pins, correſponding with the quarters in each hour. A ſmall hammer placed behind the hour-finger, when moved downwards, puſhes into the dial one of the pins which happen to be under it at the time, which remains ſo abaſed until the dial nearly returns to the ſame place, when by an encloſed plane the pin is raiſed up into its firſt poſition. This gives time to have the machine examined in the morning, to ſee how many pins have been ſtruck, and at what time they were puſhed downwards. The hammer is moved by pulling a chain with a handle, like houſe-door bells, which by cranks and w res is attached to it. His Lordſhip employs two watchmen every night, and they go round every half hour.

It has been aſſerted both in this country and France, that the ſtones found in many parts of the world, ſuppoſed to have dropped from the clouds, are, in fact, the effect of eruptions from lunar volcanoes. To prove that theſe eruptions may reach the earth, it has been calculated that if the lunar volcanoes in any part of the hemiſphere of that planet which is viſible to us, ſhould project bodies with a force ſufficient to carry them with a velocity of 7000 feet in a ſecond, they muſt neceſſarily throw them within the ſphere of the earth's attraction. And even ſuppoſing, that a body projected from a lunar volcano, meets with a reſiſtance equivalent to that of two miles of an atmoſphere of equal denſity with ours, and ſuppoſing the velocity of projection to be 12,000 feet per ſecond, and the body to be a ſphere whoſe diameter is 12 inches, and ſpecific gravity 10,000 times greater than that of the atmoſphere, it would loſe in its paſſage leſs than one-third of its firſt velocity, and would ſtill retain more than ſufficient force to carry it within the ſphere of the earth's attraction. In anſwer to the objection that ariſes from the bodies being in a ſtate of ignition when they fall to the earth, it is replied, that the ſpace between the earth and the moon muſt be either nearly, or altogether a vacuum; it muſt be almoſt, if not quite, a non-conductor of heat; ſo that it will eaſily be conceived, that a body paſſing through it may retain during its paſſage of about four or five days nearly the ſame degree of heat with which it ſet out, eſpecially as no change of texture takes place, by which its heat can become latent.

A degree of latitude has been meaſured by M. SWANBERG, and three other aſtronomers, in lat. 66° 20′, by whom it is found to be 196 toiſes leſs than by the meaſurement of Maupertuis and his colleagues, which gives for the flattening of the earth a 313th part only.

A Board of Agriculture upon a broad baſis has been inſtituted at Philadelphia, the preſident of which is Mr. JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State, the Vice Preſidents Dr. MITCHELL and Mr. G. LOGAN, and the Secretary Mr. ISAAC BRIGGS: two gentlemen of influence and known intelligence in each ſtate, have been appointed a Committee of Correſpondence.

A very remarkable circumſtance is ſaid to have happened laſt year during the ſeſſion of Congreſs at Waſhington, to Mr. Jonathan Dayton, one of the Senators from New Jerſey. On undreſſing himſelf, his ſtockings, which conſiſted of a pair of woollen and an outer pair of ſilk, exhibited an unuſual ſnapping and ſparkling of electric matter. As, however, he had been long acquainted with the appearance, it attracted no particular notice. He fell aſleep, but, to his great ſurpriſe, in the morning, one of the ſlippers on which a ſtocking lay was much burnt, the ſtockings themſelves were changed to a brown colour, and although to the eye the ſtitches of the legs, and even the threads of their clocks, appeared firm and entire; yet, as ſoon as an attempt was made to remove them, they fell to atoms, and nothing remained but carbonic matter, excepting a part of the heel of one ſtocking which was not decompoſed.

The

The National Inſtitute of Paris has decreed the prize-medal of LALANDE, for the beſt annual work on Aſtronomy, to Dr. OLBERS for his Diſcovery, Obſervations, &c. on the new Planet.

M. MECHAIN is gone into Spain, where he intends to meaſure a triangle of 93,000 toiſes, terminating at the Balearian iſlands, and which will complete the grand and important meaſurement of the meridian which Mechain and Delambre made a few years ago.

A ſtone has been recently diſcovered in the iſle of Taman, which proves that the ancient city of Tmutarakan was ſituated in that iſle; a circumſtance which has been the ſubject of much controverſy. The iſle of Taman is in future to be called Tmutarakan by order of the Emperor Alexander.

There have been lately found near the banks of the Mologa, the head, two horns, and various other bones of an unknown animal of prodigious ſize. The length of the head is two ells and a quarter, (Leipſic meaſure), and the thickneſs of the ſide of the forehead is one ell, eight inches. The horns reſemble thoſe of the bull; they are more than four ells in length; and in the thickeſt part are nearly one ell in circumference; and the bones are of equally gigantic dimenſions. This diſcovery is a new proof that there has formerly exiſted a ſpecies of animals which are no longer to be met with.

The celebrated navigator MALASPINA, who had been impriſoned at Madrid, has regained his liberty; and his Voyage round the World will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has fitted out at his own expence, two veſſels for a voyage of diſcovery round the world, under the command of Captain Kruſenſtern. Theſe ſhips have been provided with every neceſſary for the accompliſhment of the object of the voyage; and ſeveral eminent men of letters and ſcience have volunteered their ſervices on this occaſion; among whom is the American aſtronomer CHURCHMAN. The departure of theſe ſhips was fixed for the month of July.

A Correſpondent of a French Agricultural Society (Poitiers), recommends the uſe of Italian poplar, that is, the timber, as flooring, as a preventative againſt the deſtruction of corn in granaries, &c. by weevils, inſects, &c. A ſeries of experiments made by him on this ſubject, (at firſt accidentally diſcovered,) have been attended with complete ſucceſs.

The following is recommended as a remedy to prevent the diſorder called the rot in ſheep. It is a cuſtom with the farmers in ſome diſtricts to paſture their ſheep on ground abounding with broom, for ſeveral days, when the broom is in bloſſom.—"This (ſays Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, on the authority of an intelligent Correſpondent) will prevent the ſheep ſo paſtured from being infected with the rot for that ſeaſon."

In the 4th Number of the ſplendid work, entitled Figures of Homer, after the antique, by TISCHBEIN, (as deſcribed in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Göttingen,) one part of the engravings relates to the Cyclop Polyphemus. They follow in this order. 1. A head of Polyphemus, after a marble buſt in the Royal Muſeum at Turin.—This exhibits a genuine portrait of deformity. Although the fable gives only one eye to the Cyclop, this head has, beſides his two eyes, a large ox-eye in the middle of his forehead.—2, 3, and 4, repreſent Ulyſſes demanding hoſpitality, in different attitudes, (after three gems); at firſt, with his ſtaff, and leather-budget and bottle, he demands reception: he next preſents to the Cyclop the cup full of wine; and laſtly, Polyphemus takes it from his hand. In this laſt a companion of Ulyſſes holds the leathern-budget.—5. After a marble relievo in the Villa Pinciana, Polyphemus is ſeated, and holds one of the dead men by the arm; Ulyſſes is before him, preſenting him with the cup: here Cyclop drinks. Behind Ulyſſes there is alſo one of his companions with a leather-bottle.—The 6th repreſents Scylla, after a gem that belonged to the Conſtable Colonna.

At a late meeting of the Societies of Antiquities and Medals at Paris, four Memoirs were preſented; one of which gives a Notice of 134 Roman medals, part of the cabinet of one of its members, found in the city or neighbourhood of Mans; eighty of which are of ſilver, from the 5th year of Jeſus Chriſt to the year 307; likewiſe ſome details on the diſcovery made by a miller of the commune of Contres, in 1787, of 204 gold medals, of Marc Antony, of receptions of Prætorian Guards, by Antony, Auguſtus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, &c. This ſame canton abounds with other antiquities.—One of theſe Memoirs gives an account of different antient monuments to be met with between Poitiers and Limoges, particularly at Civaux, where are ſtone tombs of the time of Clovis; and in the city of Montmorillon, of a temple of the ancient Gauls, conſidered as the moſt antient known.

known.—Laſtly, certain antiquities, partly deſtroyed at Bourdeaux; there only remain the lower gateway, a Roman work, as yet uninjured, and the palace of Gallienus, the deſtruction of which had been begun. At the requeſt of the Society, the Miniſter of the Interior has given orders that this Vandaliſm ſhould be put a ſtop to, and that theſe antiquities ſhould be preſerved.

A Statiſtic Society has been lately formed at Paris, the object of which is to fix the principles of the ſcience in a poſitive manner, to trace the circle which ſhould circumſcribe its limits, to realiſe the idea of opening a public courſe for inſtruction in the ſame, by the eſtabliſhment of a ſpecial chair for that purpoſe, to add to, or compare with, the labours already known, ſuch facts, documents, and critical obſervations, as may be obtained from judicious well-informed perſons; to deduce from theſe facts intereſting reſults and conſequences for phyſics, medicine, natural-hiſtory, agriculture, commerce, legiſlation, &c. &c.; and laſtly, to concentrate an aſſemblage of men devoting themſelves to this hitherto too long-neglected ſtudy.

Citizen MONBALON has read to the ſame Society (Bourdeaux) a Notice on two ſepulchral monuments found in the excavations made on the ſcite of the antient palace of Lombrière, and now depoſited in one of the ſaloons of the Academy. They were conſecrated to conjugal love. Time, and the Vandalic ravages have reſpected their pious deſtination; and notwithſtanding the diſplacements which they appear to have undergone, theſe two monuments have been found together. In conſulting the ſtyle of the inſcription, and that of the architectural ornaments which they offer, Citizen Monbalon refers them to the age of Auguſtus. Without attempting to decide any thing on the ſigns and the abbreviations which the inſcriptions contain, he endeavours to furniſh ſome data towards their diſcuſſion, by an accurate and rapid ſketch of the hiſtory of Aquitaine, and of that of Bourdeaux, from the moſt remote times.

According to the Almanack of the Court of Peking, lately received in Europe, it is proved that the name of the preſent Emperor of China is not *Tai-hoitſing*, but *Kia-King*, and with the family *prænomen*, as it is found in the ſame almanack, *Ta-tſing Kia King*. The firſt of theſe names, *Kia*, is common to him with *Kia-tſing*, the twelfth Emperor of the preceding dynaſty; the ſecond *King* is the ſame as the firſt of the *King-yuen's*, the fourth Emperor of the ſouth *ſungs*. *Kia-King* is the fifteenth ſon of *Kien-lung*, who abdicated the ſceptre in 1796, at the age of eighty-ſix years, after having reigned ſixty years and ſome months. Nevertheleſs, although the acts of Government have paſſed ever ſince that epoch under the name of the new Emperor, his father, who thenceforward was named *Tai-chang hoang-ti*, or, the Supreme and Sublime Emperor, regulated, at pleaſure, all the affairs of State till his death, which happened on the third day of the firſt moon of the fourth year of the reign of *Kia-King*, or the 6th of February 1799, at the age of eighty-nine years. The reign of the preſent Emperor commences, according to the aforeſaid almanack, from the firſt moon of the ſixty-third year of the ſeventy-fifth cycle; which correſponds with the month of February in the year 1796 of the Chriſtian æra; ſo that this Monarch will enter the eighth year of his reign in the moon of the month of February in the preſent year. The Chineſe year, which commences in the month of February in this year, is the ſixtieth or laſt of the preſent cycle. This cycle of ſixty years is the ſeventy-fifth from the reign of *Hoang-ti*, that is to ſay, 4500 years ago; ſo that the next year in the month of February will begin a new cycle, which will be the ſeventy-ſixth.

Letters from Peterſburg mention that Counſellor KOHLER intended to publiſh there, in the courſe of the ſummer, a very intereſting work on the ancient Coins of the Crimea, in which not only ſuch as were known before will be illuſtrated, but likewiſe delineations given of ſeventy non-deſcripts, the explication of which, by an antiquary of Mr. Köhler's penetration and erudition, cannot fail to prove a moſt acceptable preſent to the literary world.

Mr. RODOWSKY, a learned phyſician and botaniſt, who has been reſiding for ſeveral years with Count Alexis Razumowſky, has publiſhed at Peterſburg a Catalogue of the plants in the botanic-garden at the Count's country-ſeat, which contains above three thouſand articles.

It is calculated that the ſums allotted by the preſent Emperor ALEXANDER of Ruſſia, for the ſupport and melioration of the ſchools, univerſities, &c. amounts to more than eight millions of roubles.

The Emperor has reſolved to ſend a conſiderable number of youths, who have given proofs of their capacity and diligence, to the moſt celebrated of the German univerſities, to purſue their ſtudies, and

and qualify themſelves for the office of profeſſors in the univerſities lately founded in Ruſſia.

On the eſtate of Count N. S. RUMANZOFF, in the Ukraine, ſeveral experiments have been made by Dr. HEINZE, which prove the good effects of vaccination upon ſheep. Dr. Heinze inoculated more than three thouſand of theſe animals with the cow-pock, and thus ſecured them from a contagious diſtemper which proved mortal to the flocks of the ſurrounding diſtricts, and, even in the place where the experiment was made, to ſuch of the ſheep as had not been inoculated.

Since the acceſſion of Alexander, the ſciences begin to revive in Ruſſia; and the book-trade is carried on with conſiderable ſpirit. M. KARAMSIN, author of an intereſting work, entitled Letters of a Ruſſian Traveller, an Engliſh tranſlation of which is in the preſs, has written an Elogy of the late Empreſs Catherine II. for which, though only filling twelve printed pages, the booksellers Akochow and Koſurew paid him twelve thouſand roubles, or three hundred ducats. The whole of the firſt edition, conſiſting of three thouſand copies, (at two roubles each,) was ſold in a few days. The author had dedicated this Elogy to the Emperor Alexander, who in return ſent him a golden ſnuff-box, worth a thouſand rubles. This Elogy has been tranſlated into German by J. RICHTER, at Moſcow.

The ſame Karamſin has publiſhed, ſince the beginning of the year 1802; a Journal, entitled the Advertizer, (*Weſtnick Jewropu*), which is filled chiefly with tranſlations from the German, French, and Engliſh Journals, and a few pieces by the editor and his literary friends. Two numbers are publiſhed every month, each containing one hundred pages in 8vo; and M. Lubi and Gari, printers and booksellers to the univerſity, allow five thouſand roubles to Mr. Karamſin for his care and trouble as editor, beſides furniſhing all the requiſite foreign journals. Two other journals are publiſhed at Moſcow, one of them called The Political Journal, the other, Literary News of Ruſſia. The Political Journal, edited by Meſſrs. Sachazky and Gabriloff, was formerly merely a tranſlation of the Courier of Altona; but ſince the year 1802, they have begun to enrich it with articles taken from Archenholz's Minerva, and Poſſelt's *Annales Politiques*. A number of this journal appears every month. The Literary News of Ruſſia, edited by the ſame Mr. Sachazky, contains tranſlations from ancient and modern languages, poetical extracts, &c. Two ſheets are publiſhed every week.

There lately appeared at Moſcow, Travels in the Southern Provinces of Ruſſia, by M. ISMAILOW, in two volumes octavo. This work, which is ſaid to be written in the manner of Dupaty, contains curious notices and information relative to Kiow, Pultawa, Cherſon, Oczakow, Odeſſa, the celebrated traveller M. Pallas, the Crimea, Aſtracan, the colony of the Herrenhuters, or Moravian Brethren, at Sarepta, &c. This may be conſidered as a ſequel to Sumarokow's Travels in the Crimea and Beſſarabia, which was tranſlated into German by J. Richter. This Mr. Richter has begun a Ruſſian Miſcellany, which, ſince the beginning of 1803, is publiſhed in German by Hartknoch, of Leipzig. Four numbers are to appear every year. The firſt number, for inſtance, contains fragments of a poem entitled the Roſſiade, by Cheraſkow, Popular Ruſſian Tales, and detailed Accounts of the preſent ſtate of Ruſſian Literature.

In a plain, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Nuovo, on the confines of the Italian Republic, a vaſt quantity of bituminous wood has lately been diſcovered. It is ſituated in a ſoil formed of argillaceous and calcareous ſtrata of greater or leſs depth, and very irregular through their whole extent. The nature of the foſſil as well as the diſpoſition of the ſoil, prove that theſe ſtrata muſt have been formed by ſome great convulſion which deſtroyed and overwhelmed whole foreſts. In ſome places this wood is ſcarcely covered by the ſoil, and ſtill preſerves its original form. It is not ſo brittle as coal, and if ſawed perpendicularly to the axis of the trunks it preſents a ſolid and ſmooth ſurface. It takes fire readily without the aid of other combuſtibles, and gives a bright clear flame whilſt burning. The heat it produces is more powerful and ſteady than that of any other vegetable charcoal; and when once lighted it never goes out till entirely conſumed, and leaves but a ſmall quantity of aſhes. It poſſeſſes this ſingular property, that it is capable of being employed for turnery work with the greateſt facility, and that it thereby acquires a poliſh and brightneſs which render it far ſuperior to ebony. It is a good conductor of electricity.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
HYPOCHONDRIASIS	11
Epilepſia	13
Hyſteria	9
Dyſpnœa & Tuſſis	25
Aſthenia & Dyſpepſia	51
Amenorrhœa	22
Menorrhagia	72
Leucorrhœa	8
Hœmorrhois	15
Morbi Cutanei	25
Morbi Infantiles	36

By ſome reſpectable recorders of medical experience it has been obſerved, that, at moments of peculiar agitation and diſmay, either from inteſtine war, or the approaching attack of foreign hoſtility, the numerous and formidable legion of nervous diſorders has almoſt inſtantly retired from our iſland. Such a fact, not ill-authenticated, muſt operate as a conſolation, and in ſome meaſure as a compenſation, in the preſent criſis of political affairs. But unfortunately the remark, ſo far as it is juſt, can apply ſolely to thoſe diſeaſes of which the imagination or intellectual faculties, are the principal and primary ſource; not to thoſe other and more common derangements of the nervous ſyſtem which ariſe from morbid conditions of the body. It is from theſe phyſical conditions, and not from any mental affection, that the hypochondriaſis, epilepſia, and hyſteria, of the needy and laborious will be found in general to originate.

Such caſes, of which a conſiderable number have occurred of late, have, in ſeveral ſtriking inſtances, been ſenſibly and ſpeedily relieved by the application of the cold-bath,* which, whilſt it duly excites the too ſluggiſh action of the veſſels, clears away likewiſe that unwholeſome filth by which their cutaneous mouths are, from criminal negligence or an abject neceſſity, ſo frequently blockaded.

Regular bathing is no leſs neceſſary to the preſervation of health, than the truly cardinal virtues of temperance and exerciſe. To the manſions of the wealthy a bath ought to be conſidered as an eſſential appendage; and if inſtitutions of this kind were generally eſtabliſhed for the corporeal purification of the lower claſſes, and the frequent uſe of them were to be enforced by a decree of Government, ſuch meaſures could not fail to produce an incalculable diminution of diſeaſe, and would ſuperſede, in a great degree, the expenſive neceſſity of hoſpitals, and all the other medicinal aſylums for popular refuge and relief.

It has been noticed in a former article that cold and tepid ablution was made uſe of by the Reporter in a conſiderable number of inſtances, and with unvarying ſucceſs, in the treatment of ſcarlet-fever.—To ſeveral caſes which have occurred during the laſt month, the ſame practice has been applied, and with ſimilar advantage and effect. The propriety of trying ſuch a remedy in ſcarlatina was ſuggeſted by the apparent analogy between that complaint and what, in modern language, is denominated typhus-fever.

It may not be unworthy of remark, that between one human malady and another there frequently is a nearer and more eſſential affinity than is ſuperficially and popularly diſcerned. Notwithſtanding a conſiderable diverſity in their ſhape and complexion, there exiſt, in ſtrictneſs of fact, only *two families* of diſeaſe; the one the offſpring of debility, the other owing its origin to a ſtate of exceſſive excitement. From ſuch a claſſification are, of courſe, excluded all organic injuries, or merely local diſorders.

This ſimple doctrine, firſt ſtarted and promulgated by the celebrated Brown, throws upon the obſcure region of medical ſcience a beam of light, which, upon almoſt every poſſible occurrence, or ſuppoſable emergency, may ſecurely guide the judgment and conduct of an experienced, careful, and diſcriminating practitioner.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, July 25, 1803.

* The patients of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, upon the recommendation of either of the Phyſicians, are allowed the privilege of uſing, gratuitouſly, the excellent cold-bath in Cold-bath-fields, Clerkenwell.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTS *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthefes.

ATKINSON, John, Bifhopswearmouth, fhip owner. (Coxon, Bifhopswearmouth

Barkeley, T. Cornhill, merchant. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane

Bickncll, S. fen. and jun. Maize Pond, foap boilers. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet

Burton, E. Daventry, fcrivener. (Oakden, Daventry

Barlow, J. Manchefter, grocer. (Sharpleft, Manchefter

Byrne, F. Birmingham, japanner. (Barker and Unit, Birmingham

Bowy, H. Cockermouth, merchant. (Benfon, Cockermouth

Blakeway, F. J. Role, and R. Winter, Coalport, porcelain manufacturers and bankers. (Preftland, Brunfwick fquare

Cohen, L. jewry ftreet, merchant. (Parker, Palmer, and Curtage, Eflex ftreet

Cuffland, T. and W. Wawen, Kingfton, Hull, merchants, late partners with Simeon Malley and W. Walker. (Rofle, Kirby ftreet

Cockell, R. Blackburn, cotton manufacturer. (Meffrs. Shaw, Tudor ftreet

Clewett, J. Cecil ftreet, taylor. (Hemfich, Palfgrave place

Elmroot, G. Johnfon, Manchefter, grocer. (Hewitt, Manchefter

Emery, R. Great Barr, Aldridge, maltfter. (Stubbs, Birmingham

Fairs, J. Sherborne, fpirit dealer. (Wright and Bovil, Chancery lane

Fifmore, R. Abye church, miller and corn factor. (Bourflower, New North ftreet, Red lion fquare

Fenwick, T. J. Penzance, linen draper and fhopkeeper. (Richardfon, Monument yard

Fraier, G. and A. Bow church yard, warehoufemen. (Brown, Little Friday ftreet

Fox, M. Wapping wall, butcher. (Vincent and Upton, New North ftreet, Red lion fquare

Friend, W. Sunderland, whitefmith. (Coxon, Bifhopfwearmouth

Galton, E. Ihord, innkeeper. (Evitt and Rixon, Hayden fquare

Heelyoyd, J. Soughwood, dealer. (Stephenfon, Huddersfield

Jones, T. Dowlais, Glamorgan, grocer and linen draper, (Bigg, Hatton Garden

Jacks, J. late of Charleſton, America, but now of London, merchant. (Blunt, Racquet court, Fleet ſtreet

Leigh, J. Liverpool, merchant, (firm W. Leigh and Co.) (Orred, Liverpool

Leigh, W. jun. merchant, (firm W. Leigh and Co.) (Orred, Liverpool

Peterſon, J. st adbrooke, tanner. (Carter, Staple Inn

Portall, J. Bifhopfgate ſtreet, linen draper. (Winterbottom and Dunn, Threadneedle ſtreet

Parcel, T. Fleet ſtreet, boot maker. (Heyden and Sym, Carriers Hall

Parkins, J. Birmingham, factor. (Smith and Arnold, Birmingham

Father, J. Great Wratting, farmer. (Pate, Bury St, Edmunds.

Richardſon, T. Waterſide, in Southoram, merchant. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury

Ruthforth, B. Marſhall Hall, and W. Ruthforth, Crowſtone Hall, merchants. (Stables, Huddersfield

Ruſh, J. Sackville ſtreet, wine merchant. (Rice, Dufour's place, Broad ſtreet

Shaw, J. Peter's lane, St. John's ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Wilſ. Warwick ſquare

Symons, R. Dover, ſhip builder. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Sawyer, J. and J. Kettlewell, Leeds, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane

Standiſh, S. Pontefract, hoſier. (Sykes and Knowles, Bedwell court

Steel, J. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Lingard and Stockport

Spriggs, J. Birmingham, linen draper. (Fowler, Burton upon Trent

Shepherd, J. Aldgate, High ſtreet, linen draper. (Pullen, Fore ſtreet

Sreifex, G. Cheſter, maltſter. (Hollins, Nether Knutsford

Thomas, W. Whitby, linen draper and grocer. (Pennington and Bell, Temple

Tolley, W. Dudley, victualler. (Bougne, Dudley

Tredwell, H. Wolvercott, grocer. (Robinſon, Oxford

Willon, J. late of the Cape of Good Hope, now of Thornhaugh ſtreet, Middleſex, doctor in phyſic, and merchant. (Partner with T. Haines.) (Hayes, Furnival's Inn

Walker, W. Leeds, merchant. (Congland, Leeds

Wilmott, D. Whitecroſs ſtreet, wine and brandy merchant, (Walker, Coleman ſtreet

Weſtmacott, R. ſen. Mount ſtreet, ſculptor. (Brinley, Lincoln's Inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ATKINSON, W. Great Leonard ſtreet, July 26

Aſhe, E. Langport, Eaſtover, inn keeper, July 27

Appleby, W. D. Oxford, grocer, July 30

Allen, F. Pall Mall, milliner. Aug. 20

Allen, J. Birmingham, corn dealer, Aug. 17

Bexly, W. clothier, Aug. 9, at the Golden Lion, Barnſtaple

Blyth, A. and C. Aldersgate ſtreet, linen draper, July 5

Befley, W. clothier, July 20, at the Golden Lion, Barnſtaple

Bleſſard, R. Great Bank, miller, July 29

Burnet, S. Peterſfield, July 25

Bentfield, B. Yarmouth, liquor merchant, Aug. 6

Bache, P. and A. Baſinghall ſtreet, merchants, Aug. 2

Barrat, P. Strand, Goldſmith, Aug. 9

Bright, T. Temple lane, ſtationer, Aug. 20

Cook, T. Shrewſbury, jeweller, July 21

Cox, J. and T. Helick, New court, Crutched friars, merchants, July 30

Clark, W. Newport, Iſle of Wight, perfumer, July 20

Charles, J. and T. Luft, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, July 23

Comaline, J. Exeter, builder, July 28

Clarke, D. Liverpool mariner, July 27

Clarke, R. Fore ſtreet, grocer, Aug. 2

Cole, E. Exeter, taylor, Aug. 6

Cornifh, T. Taunton, timber merchant, Aug. 13

Clements, R. New Buckenham, ſhop keeper Aug. 16

Dale, T. Shrewſbury, ſpecie factor and hoſier, July 19

Davies, R. Shrewſbury, porter merchant and inn holder, July 21

Davis, J. Brighthelmſtone, coal merchant, July 29

Darby, G. Great Winchester ſtreet, merchant, July 23

Debrett, J. Piccadilly, bookſeller, July 30

Dring, W. and D. Brighthelmſtone, ſhop keepers, Aug. 12

Davis, H. Porrica, merchant, Aug. 2

Doobie, J. T. Cannon ſtreet, upholſterer, Aug. 6

Epps, W. and J. Epſom, inn keeper, July 19

Eyres, S. Manchester, corn dealer, Aug. 19

Earle, W. and J. Hemet, Albemarle ſtreet, bookſellers, Aug. 9

Fletcher, H. Upton upon Severn, corn factor. Aug. 5

Fidoe, J. Cokhall, corn merchant, Aug. 9

Farthing, R. Blakeney, merchant. Aug. 16

Golding, B. and J. S. Macnamara, Queen ſtreet July 22

Green, J. Cumberland ſtreet, Curtain Road, butcher, Aug. 20

Hewlett, G. Shipton Lee, dairy man, July 22

Hance, J. Callie court, Budge row, merchant, July 24

Hirst, J. Newark, and Wakefield, woollen draper, Aug. 6

Hawkeley W. Liverpool, merchant, July 26

Hinde, J. Houndſditch, merchant, July 19

Hill, J. Newgate ſtreet, linen draper, Aug. 16

Heuchan, J. Liverpool, dealer in muſlin, Aug. 5

Jones, H. Cow lane, cheeſemonger, July 16

Juxon, T. Birmingham, corn factor, Aug. 16

Juxon, J. Birmingham, grocer, Aug. 13

Kaſon, G. Halifax, inn keeper, Aug. 4

Lanchester, Ann, Sackville ſtreet, dealer, Aug. 6

Longfellow, W. Horſforth, clother, July 28

Mandell, S. E. Scarborough, corn dealer, Aug. 8

Maltby, T. and G. Size lane, merchants, Aug. 28

Mendez, L. Crutched Friars, merchant, July 19

Mosley, M. L. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 13

Onion, F. jun. Croydon, miller, July 5

Parker, J. Canby, miller, July 29

Pearſon, T. and W. Samuſon, Ruſſia row, Milk ſtreet, Irish factors, July 30

Pearſon, J. selby, grocer, July 22

Pemberton, E. and J. Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, July 26

Philips, R. Plymouth dock, hatter, Aug. 20

Penny, D. Wapping, ſhip chandler. Aug. 20

Royerton, C. Warrington, merchant, July 21

Redhead, R. Mark lane, wine and brandy merchant, July 16

Rithman, J. C. Bridge ſtreet, Weſtminſter, July 30

Rawlins, J. Red lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, hardwareman, July 30

Robinſon, T. Liverpool, butcher, Aug. 3

Rapion, J. Plymouth dock, ſhopkeeper, Aug. 9

Stewart, A. Liverpool, merchant, July 16

Stapleton, T. sheerness, ſhop keeper, July 16

Sly, G. Whitehead, ſtock broker, July 16

Stratton, G. and H. Jones, Cheapſide, July 26

Savage, H. and J. Brunswall, Black friars Road, comb makers, Aug. 13

Silcock, G. Bolt and Tun yard, Fleet ſtreet, Aug. 20

Senior, R. Pontefract, miller, Aug. 8

Smalley, R. Graveſend, builder, Aug. 20

Sunderland, W. Wakefield, grocer, Aug. 8

Short, J. Alfred place, Southwark, Cordwainer, Aug. 23

Taylor, J. Worcester, draper, July 19

Wood, S. Maidenhead bridge, brewer, July 16

Woodall, I. Picket How, hatter, July 18

Watts, N. Stonehouſe, clothier, July 20

Wright J. Manchester, cotton ſpinner, Aug. 9

Wallis, J. Paternoſter row, bookſeller, July 30

Williams, J. G. Marſhall ſtreet, London Road, merchant, July 30

Watſon, W. Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, July 19

Wilkinſon, S. and J. Borough, High Wycombe and Great Marlow, bankers, July 23

Wooley, D. Carrhill, clothier, Aug. 1

Wilſon, B. Thornhill Lees, lime burner, Aug. 24

Wilkinſon, E. West Grinſtead, dealer, Aug. 8

Younghuſband, W. Colchester, draper, July 22

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES, *during the* FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING *of* YEAR 11, *by* CITIZEN DAUNOU, *one of the* SECRETARIES.

On the GOVERNMENT *of* FRANCE *under the* TWO FIRST DYNASTIES, *by* CITIZEN LEVESQUE.

THE claſs has already heard the firſt chapters of this work, and had invited Citizen Leveſque to read extracts of it in the public ſitting of the 21ſt Nivoſe.

The object of the firſt chapter is to prove that the feodal, or feudal, government was brought into Gaul by the conquerors, by thoſe Franks who conſtituted a part of the Germanic nations, and whoſe manners pretty nearly reſembled thoſe of the hordes of Northern Aſia at this day. We find, in fact, among theſe latter, a ſort of feudal regimen, or, at leaſt, the *germs*, or ſeminal principles of feodality. The Khan exerciſes an empire, more or leſs abſolute over the whole tribe; his power is hereditary, as was that of the Franks' kings. It is evident, that in Aſia, as it was in France at the period coeval with the firſt dynaſty, infants in the cradle were recognized as heirs of the crown of their father, and as chiefs of a whole tribe, or people. All the ſons of the Khan receive, with the title of Sultan, certain portions of ſovereignty; each exerciſes over a part of the horde, a power more or leſs dependant on that of the chief of the whole horde. Such were, in the age of Clovis, thoſe inferior kings, chieftains, or *reguli*, who were all of his blood. The poſterity of the Khans forms the nobleſſe of the higheſt rank; the *mourzas* are vaſſals of an inferior order; ſimilar gradations exiſted among the conquerors of the Gauls.

Among thoſe wandering tribes, which are inceſſantly moving about in queſt of freſh paſturage, the fiefs, which cannot be attached to lands, are attached to men. The ſultans hold of the Khan, the mourzas either of the Khan or of ſome of the ſultans; other proprietors of men hold of the mourzas. Thus vaſſalage and arriere vaſſalage are to be found even in the wilds of Aſia.

When with a ſimilar regimen, tribes of the Germanic race had eſtabliſhed themſelves in a country conquered by them, each warrior, whether a vaſſal or arriere-vaſſal, wiſhed to ſecure the ſame advantages as he had enjoyed in the *nomade* life. He found them in the diviſion of the ſoil. The portion of the ſoil that fell to him was his *alodium*, or lot, *aled*, *aleu*.

In the times of the wandering hordes, the chieftains had particularly attached certain individuals to themſelves, by benefices or benefits, which conſiſted then in apparel, arms, horſes, and baggage. Theſe benefices became, in a ſedentary life, *aleux*, or portions of lots. The beneficiary was *the man* of the benefactor, which the German language expreſſed by the words *luden*, *luyden*, (leude;) the ſame idea was rendered, under the ſecond race, by the words *man*, and *vaſſal*. That which, under the firſt dynaſty, was called *truſtis (foi* or *faith)* was called *homagium* under the ſucceeding one. No change had taken place unleſs in the names.

The kings, in granting theſe benefices, neglected to inſure the reverſion of them; or rather the vaſſals, having grown more powerful, ſlighted that engagement. Thus the kings had ruined themſelves, and only raiſed up a number of ingrates.

Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace, was, likewiſe, rich enough to diſtribute a part of his fortune in benefices, and powerful enough to remunerate his warriors with the goods of the church; but he had ſufficient foreſight to ſtipulate for the value of the ſervices to be paid by thoſe who ſhould enjoy his benefits. It was he who gave laws to that feodal regimen which was coeval with the monarchy. This regimen was extended under Louis le Debonnaire, and compleated under Charles the Bald; and all the abuſes of which it was the ſource, were brought to a ſort of criſis under Charles the Simple.

The ariſtocracy which the poſſeſſors of allodial lands and fiefs formed in the ſtate, had not ſufficient power to repreſs the exceſſes of the ſovereigns. Citizen Leveſque proves, by a number of examples, that in thoſe dark ages there was no authority but a ferocious kind of deſpotiſm, ſometimes diſturbed by the turbulence of the ſubject, but never properly checked by the acknowledged rights of citizens.

The ſervitude of the glebe is the ſubject matter of the ſecond chapter of the work of Citizen Leveſque. We find here, that if certain individuals enjoyed then a part of the rights of citizenſhip, it was only in

the class which was afterwards distinguished by the title of *nobleſſe*. All the inhabitants that did not belong to this class, were ſubjected to the ſervitude of the glebe; unleſs we may except certain artiſans reſiding in the cities, and who were almoſt all aliens. As by the feudal laws the vaſſal could not diminiſh his fief, it was neceſſary that the inhabitants ſhould be, in ſome meaſure, as galley-ſlaves, chained to the oar. The cultivators, tied down to the lands which they occupied, were divided into ſeveral claſſes, ſubject to different degrees of ſervitude. All were ſold or delivered over with the lands, juſt like the cattle of the farm. In vain did the immediate lord give liberty to his ſerf; the wretched ſerf might be reclaimed by the ſuperior lord; and even might be ſo, although he were a clerk, prieſt, or eccleſiaſtical dignitary. The improvident biſhop who had admitted him into the church was obliged to degrade him.

Liberty was only poſſeſſed by the poſterity of the conquerors, and of ſuch Gauls as had favoured the conqueror, and had paid him homage. A number of texts, it is true, repreſent the *people* as enjoying liberty, and even ſometimes taking part in the legiſlation; but, in diſcuſſing theſe paſſages, Citizen Leveſque proves, that the people of which they make mention, were only the *people of the Franks*, that is, the poſterity of the conquerors; the fact itſelf, indeed, is often expreſſed in a formal manner.

Never, under the two firſt dynaſties, is there any mention made of the intereſts of the cities, of their liberties, or rights; which is, becauſe they had none. Some acts which are ſtill extant, plainly ſhow that burgeſſes were ſold, given away, and exchanged. We even find, under the reign of Louis IX. long after the eſtabliſhment of the Commons, the Count of Champagne making a preſent of one of his burgeſſes to a gentleman his vaſſal.

Such are the principal topics of the two firſt chapters of the work of Citizen Leveſque. We have not room to introduce into this extract the different arguments alleged in favour of the ſyſtem which the author is deſirous to eſtabliſh.

"It only belongs to a ſuperior underſtanding, (ſays Citizen Leveſque,) to render to men their natural rights, by enlightening at once the oppreſſors and the oppreſſed. Let us not, (ſays he,) degrade inſtruction, by laviſhing falſe eulogiums on the ages of barbariſm Ignorance alone cannot diſcover all the evils that have afflicted humanity, in the times of ignorance; inſincerity may, however, diſſemble them. Let us confeſs, that we only find among ſavages the firſt rudiments of the intellectual faculties, and among barbarians nothing but inſtitutions as barbarous as themſelves."

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

METEOROLOGY.

MR. KIRWAN begins a very elaborate and excellent Eſſay on the variations of the atmoſphere, by lamenting, that though the ſcience of Meteorology has been cultivated with much ardour in many parts of Europe, ever ſince the diſcovery of the gravity of the fluid that ſurrounds us, yet it muſt be acknowledged that very little progreſs has been made in it. In every other branch of phyſical ſcience, from a knowledge of the cauſes we are enabled to foreſee effects; but from a knowledge of the actual ſtate of the temperature, gravity, elaſticity, and electricity of th atmoſphere, who can with certainty foreſee what it ſhall be the next day?

The obſtacles which originally obſtructed the advances in this ſcience were, the want of inſtruments, and general ſtandards to which all obſervations might be referred; interruptions of the obſervations of the ſtates of the atmoſphere, and the want of opportunities of comparing the obſervations of one place with thoſe of others in different and diſtant ſtates in the ſame hemiſphere; the neglect of obſerving the ſuperior currents of the atmoſphere, and the neglect of maritime obſervations, which being freeſt from all local influences, are, by far, the moſt inſtructive, and ſhould, if poſſible, be made in all degrees of longitude and latitude.

Many of theſe obſtacles have been long ſince removed by the invention of hygrometers, barometers, thermometers, electrometers, and anemometers. As a *ſtandard*, thirty inches may be aſſumed as the natural height of the barometer at the level of the ſea in moſt temperatures between 32° and 82°. And knowing the true height of any part of the earth, we may, by ſubtracting that height, expreſſed in fathoms, from the log. of 30, viz. ·477121, find the log. which indicates the number of inches at which, as its natural mean, the mercury ſhould ſtand at that height over the level of the ſea. Thus, ſuppoſing the height to be 87 feet, equal to 14·50 fathom, then ·477121 — 14·50 = ·475671, which is the log. of 29·9; and this is the natural mean height of the barometer at

the elevation of eighty-ſeven feet above the level of the ſea. A ſtandard for the temperature Mr. Kirwan himſelf has diſcovered, which ſeems ſufficiently accurate for all purpoſes. The remaining obſtacles can only be remedied by the eſtabliſhment of Meteorological Societies in different parts of Europe, annually communicating with one another; and by being obliged to publiſh periodical accounts of their ſeveral obſervations, and to compare them with thoſe made in foreign countries. When the vaſt importance of Meteorological knowledge to agriculture and navigation is conſidered, there is at preſent ſome room to hope that eſtabliſhments of this nature may take place at no very diſtant period.

After theſe, and other preliminary remarks, Mr. Kirwan commences his ſubject with conſidering the *moiſture of the atmoſphere*, which may be conſidered as riſing into, ſubſiſting in, or deſcending from, the atmoſphere. The Firſt Chapter of this eſſay treats on evaporation, which is defined as the converſion of a liquid (and even frequently of a ſolid) into an inviſible fluid. This converſion may be effected either naturally or artificially: that produced by nature is always accompanied by contact with the atmoſphere; the artificial is producible in contact with the atmoſphere, or even *in vacuo*.

In the common courſe of nature, five cauſes concur in producing evaporation; viz. heat; affinity to the atmoſpheric air; agitation; electricity; and light.

I. The evaporation produced by HEAT is oppoſed by the attraction of coheſion and external preſſure. According to Sauſſure, a diminution of the denſity of the atmoſphere, amounting to one third, doubles the quantity of evaporation.

The evaporation of water expoſed to the air, is increaſed or diminiſhed by various circumſtances, ſome relative to the *water*, and ſome to the *air*. Thoſe relative to water, are, (1) Its temperature: (2) Its ſurface; hence the increaſe of ſurface given to pans in ſalt-works, by which, from the air alone, water, containing only one per cent. of common ſalt, is ſo far evaporated that the reſidue contains 20 per cent.: (3) Its purity; it is well known that concentrated ſolutions of moſt ſalts, evaporate much more ſlowly than pure water in the ſame circumſtances.

Evaporation of water with regard to the *air* depends, (1) On the temperature. If the water and air be of the ſame temperature, evaporation proceeds moſt ſlowly: if the air be *warmer* than the water, and its temperature between 60° and 70°; and if the water be 14° colder, or more, there is no evaporation: the nearer water approaches to the temperature of the air, and yet remains one or two degrees below it, the more is evaporation accelerated. When the *air is colder* than the water expoſed to it, the reſult, with reſpect to evaporation, is exactly the reverſe of what happens when the water is the colder of the two. If the temperature of the water be conſtant; and that of the air, in one caſe ſome degrees hotter, and in another caſe colder than water, by an equal number of degrees, the evaporation would be greater in the hotter air; but, on the other hand, hot air depoſits moiſture on water, that is ſome degrees colder than itſelf.

II. Of the influence of affinity. This attraction is limited by *ſaturation*, and is meaſured by the hygrometer. The hygrometer invented by Sauſſure conſiſts of a ſingle human hair, kept in a ſtate of tenſion by the weight of a few grains, and rolled on a pulley, to which an index is fixed. The hair is lengthened by moiſture, and contracted by dryneſs.

As ſaturability in a given heat, and alſo an increaſe of heat, promote evaporation, it was neceſſary to enquire which of them exerts the greateſt influence; and it was found, by Sauſſure, that, according to a ſcale deviſed by himſelf, the influence of 7° of Fahrenheit is nearly equal to the influence of a difference of one degree of ſaturability. Hence north and eaſt winds, though colder than ſouth and weſt, promote evaporation much more, the air they convey being farther from ſaturation.

III. Of the influence of wind: the effects of which are proportioned to its ſaturability, and to its velocity. Sauſſure found that air, moving at the rate of forty feet per ſecond, triples the quantity of evaporation that would happen in calm air. Hence the warmer the air, the quicker its motion, the greater its ſaturability, and the longer its duration, the more will it promote evaporation.

IV. Of the influence of electricity and light. Sauſſure has ſhewn that a card loſt, when electrified, two grains and a quarter in an hour, while another unelectrified loſt only one grain and a half. Light contributes to evaporation by diſengaging air from water. Mr. Kirwan having conſidered theſe cauſes ſeparately, gives a long account of their joint action, in the courſe of which we learn, (1) That in London, whoſe mean annual temperature is about 50°, the annual evaporation from

ore

one ſquare foot is equal to rather more than 83lb. avoirdupoiſe = 15·76 inches in depth, which is nearly the mean quantity of rain that falls in the metropolis in the drieſt years. (2) That evaporation is nearly the ſame in winter as in ſummer. (3) That rain does not prevent evaporation. (4) That the cold produced is proportioned to the quantity of evaporation.

The Second Chapter treats of the ſtate of vapour in the atmoſphere.

That vapour may ſubſiſt in highly rarefied air, is known from the obſervations of Bouguer, who ſaw clouds ſo far above Chimboraço, as to be at leaſt 4·3 miles above the level of the ſea, where the barometer would at a temperature of 32° ſtand at 12.7 inches. It is known alſo, that water which boils at 212° when the barometer ſtands at 30 inches, will, as the preſſure diminiſhes, boil at a much lower heat, according to the following table.

HEAT OF BOILING WATER.

Bar.	Heat.	Bar.	Heat.
30	212°	21	195·36°
29	210.28	20	193·36
28	208.52	19	191.06
27	206.73	18	188.46
26	204.91	17	185.56
25	203.06	16	184.36
24	201.18	15	180.86
23	199.77	14	176.70
22	197.33		

Hence diſtillation may be more advantageouſly effected on mountains than on plains; yet within certain limits, for at heights that ſurpaſs 8 or 10 thouſand feet, fuel is conſumed very ſlowly.

From other obſervations and tables, it is deduced, that air ſaturated with moiſture at high heats, is much more expanded than dry air of the ſame temperature; that moiſt air, ſuch as that of the Weſt Indies, is much more ſuffocating than dry air of the ſame temperature.

Chap. III. treats of the temperature of the atmoſphere, and contains the inveſtigation of ſeveral curious problems, with regard to the degrees of heat, at different heights above the earth's ſurface, and methods of calculating them from certain *data*. From which, among other ſubjects, it is inferred, that the difference between the temperature of mountains and of plains, is not ſo great in winter as in ſummer; that in winter the temperature at great heights is often warmer than on plains; conſequently, that thermometers placed at different heights will give different reſults. It has been found, that about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in winter, the temperature on the ſummits of high mountains, is exactly the ſame as that of plains; a circumſtance that never occurs in ſummer. Thaws generally begin above, and are gradually propagated downwards. The North Pacific Ocean, above lat. 40°, is much colder than the North Atlantic betwixt the ſame parallels. The interior parts of Siberia, eaſt of longitude 100°, are much colder than parts equally diſtant from that meridian on the weſtern ſide. The coaſt and interior of the weſtern regions of America, are much colder above lat. 40°, than the correſponding tracts of the European continent.—Barometers, in the northern parts of Europe, at leaſt, generally ſtand higheſt in the months of December, January, and February. Both the higheſt and loweſt ſtates of the barometer occur in the winter months. It is alſo well known, that the ſmalleſt variations occur within the tropics, but gradually increaſe as we recede from them. The remainder of this chapter treats of the origin of the general trade-winds—of variable winds from all the quarters—of oppoſite concomitant winds—of the ſucceſſion of winds—of the *ſiroco*, the malignity of which is imputed to the ſmall quantity of oxygen that it contains; while the *harmattan*, though injurious, in ſome reſpects, to the conſtitution, deſtroys infection, and cures ſeveral diſorders. It treats alſo of the variations of the temperature of the ſummer and winter ſeaſons in different years—of the temperature of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

In the Fourth Chapter, entitled "Of the Denſity of the Atmoſphere," there is a conſiderable body of elementary inſtruction. It contains a vaſt number of problems, with their ſeveral ſolutions; the application of the barometer to the meaſuring of heights, with the proper methods for detecting errors on this ſubject; and other important topics, illuſtrated with ſeveral tables.

The Fifth Chapter, "On the Precipitations of the Atmoſphere;" after deſcribing the five principal ſubſtances contained in the lower ſtrata of the atmoſphere, with which we are principally concerned, viz. oxygen, mephite, moiſture, caloric, and the electric fluid, is divided into four ſections. The *firſt* relates to atmoſpheric electricity; and from certain obſervations and principles laid down, Mr. Kirwan deduces, (1) That the vapours emitted in different latitudes, and at different ſeaſons of the year, contain different portions of electric

electric matter, bearing a proportion to the temperatures of these latitudes. (2) Those emitted from the sea, between the tropics and warmer tracts, emit less of the electric fluid, than those from land; in colder regions the reverse of this takes place. (3) Vapours that originate from mountains contain least, and those from plains most, of the electric fluid. The *second* section treats of the *dew*, which is inferred to be nothing more than condensed vapours, elevated during the day from the soil over which the air depositing it is incumbent; hence its noxious qualities, when elevated from stagnating marshes, and the various impregnations it has been found to contain. The *third* section relates to the *haze* of the year 1783, which is imputed to the immense quantity of inflammable air, extricated from the bowels of the earth during the earthquakes of Calabria, (which happened during the months of February and March that year,) strongly electrified, and impregnated with sulphureous, bituminous, earthy, and metallic, particles. The quantity was such as to diffuse itself, after a few months, over most parts of Europe. While these heterogeneous particles were held in solution, the transparency of the atmosphere was not altered; but it was otherwise when they began to precipitate.

A similar haze was observed in Persia, in the year 1721, after the great earthquake in Georgia, which destroyed the city of Tauris. The darkness which obscured the sun after the death of Cæsar, may, perhaps, be assigned to a similar cause, since it is known, that there were earthquakes about that time. The *fourth* section, on *rain*, contains a solution of the most remarkable phenomena on the subject: as why rains are more copious, but less frequent in the southern parts of our hemisphere than in more northern latitudes—why in temperate latitudes rains are more copious, though less frequent, in summer than in winter—why southerly winds are most frequently accompanied with rain, but northerly and easterly with clear weather—why a disposition to rain is usually connected with a diminution of weight of the atmosphere—why more rain falls on the surface, than on small of the earth elevations above it—why the quantities of rain collected at the top of high mountains, and on plains about half a mile distant from those mountains, are nearly equal—why it rains more on the western than on the eastern coasts of Europe—and why in some countries it scarcely ever rains.

The last Chapter contains the following prognostics. (1) When the barometer falls, and the hygrometer rises, rain is announced. (2) When the barometer rises, and the hygrometer falls, fair weather may be expected: if both instruments fall, windy weather will probably follow, especially if the barometer fall much below its mean height. (3) In the morning the hygrometer is generally higher than at noon; but if it stand lower at noon, in a greater proportion than the difference of temperature demands, it prognosticates fair weather; on the contrary, if at noon it be higher than it stood in the morning, rain may be expected.

To foresee the rise or fall of the barometer in the day-time.—Observe it at seven in the morning, and again at nine, and at ten. If it remain steady, or if it fall during that interval of time, it will probably sink lower. But if it rises, the chances of a greater rise or of a greater fall are equal.

Again, observe the barometer at one in the afternoon, and at three: if it remain unmoved, it is probable that it will rise; but if it has fallen, the chances of a farther rise or fall are equal.

The hygrometer should be kept loose under a glass jar, to prevent it from being soiled by flies or dust; but the observations should be made in the open air, and in the shade, at a distance from houses or reflected heat. It requires but about two minutes to arrive at its proper height.

Such are the outlines of the contents of this valuable paper, which extends to the length of nearly 240 pages; and which will, if we mistake not, amply repay those persons who will take the pains of carefully perusing the whole.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Numbers One and Two of Favourite Vauxhall Songs, sung at Vauxhall Gardens, with unbounded applause. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 1803. 4s.

THESE two Collections of Vauxhall Songs afford a new proof of Mr. Hook's inexhaustibility of fancy in this familiar and attractive species of vocal composition. Each Collection contains six songs, the melodies of which, generally speaking, have the merit of being marked with taste, originality of character, and a particular

ticular appropriateneſs to the ſeaſon, place, and audiences for which they are written. Among the moſt ſtriking of theſe airs are "Once, Twice, Thrice," ſung by Mrs. Bland; "Content in my Cot," ſung by Miſs Daniels; "Ben Bowzer's Maxims," ſung by Mr. Denman; "Bonny Joe of Aberdeen," ſung by Mrs. Bland; "Ann of St. Alban's," ſung by Mr. Dignum; "I will ſoon be Married," ſung by Mrs. Franklin; and "The Miller's Daughter," ſung by Mr. Gibbons. Mr. Dale, the publiſher of theſe *numbers*, has brought them out in ſo elegant and correct a ſtyle as to claim our diſtinct notice; and we do not doubt but that the merit of the muſic will enſure a ſale well calculated to repay his ſpirit and attention.

Three grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. John Hunter, by Richard Coningsworth. 8s.

Theſe ſonatas are of ſo much promiſe that we cannot but the more lament the recent death of the ingenious compoſer. All the firſt movements are bold, energetic, and very original; and the ſucceeding movements are taſtefully and judiciouſly wrought from the old popular airs of "Cory Owen," "David Hunter Blair's Reel," and "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground." The digreſſive matter, both to the original and borrowed ſubject, is introduced with conſiderable art; and the general effect is highly creditable to thoſe talents from which under further cultivation, had it pleaſed Heaven to ſpare them, we ſhould have expected much.

"*Tully Roy.*" *A Scottiſh Ballad, ſung by Mr. Incledon, in his Entertainment called* THE WANDERING MELODIST. *The words by Mr. Rannie. The muſic by W. Shield, Eſq.* 1s.

Mr. Shield has acquitted himſelf in this little ballad with his uſual addreſs. A ſtriking and characteriſtic melody is expreſſed in a few touching and affective notes; and the ſenſe of Mr. Rannie's words is conveyed by the muſic, with a delicacy and pathos worthy the ſtyle in which they are written.

"*The Village Bells.*" *Sung by Mrs Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by Mr. T. Welſh.* 1s.

This ballad ſpeaks conſiderable genius and fancy. The ſubject of the words is at once engagingly and appropriately treated, and the paſſage imitative of the bells which cloſes each verſe, deviates as much as the circumſtance would admit, from that hacknied, common place, ding-dong, with which our ears have been moleſted in ſongs of this kind for theſe twenty years paſt.

Three Solos for the German Flute, with a figured Baſs for the Piano-forte or Violoncello. In which are introduced the popular Airs, with Variations, Rule Britannia, Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel, and The Chartreuſe, arranged and Dedicated to W. Shield, Eſq. by W. J. Parke. 5s.

Theſe ſolos are ingeniouſly conſtructed and arranged. We find in the original parts of the work much diſplay of fancy, and in the embelliſhments of the compiled airs a conſiderably cultivated taſte. The whole is ſkilfully adapted to the piano-forte; and the violoncello accompaniment is calculated to improve the general effect.

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This pleaſing ſonata is compriſed in two movements, in which Mr. Reinagle's taſte and judgment are diſplayed to much advantage. The ſubject of the firſt movement is bold, novel, and ſtriking; and that of the ſecond ſprightly and attractive. The whole piece, though varied in its effect, poſſeſſes a unity of character, and forms one of the moſt agreeable exerciſes for the inſtrument for which it is written that has for ſome time come under our notice.

"*Beſide the Green Willow.*" *A favourite Ballad, written by Mr. Rannie. Compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and Dedicated to Mrs. Burton, by John Whitaker.* 1s.

Mr. Whitaker has diſplayed in this little compoſition great prettineſs of fancy, and much of the true ballad taſte. The paſſage at "'Twas there in the ſoul's bitter anguiſh" is remarkably pleaſing, and the return to the ſubject at "'Twas there that I fled while I ſank heavy-hearted" is managed with ſingular eaſe and addreſs.

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"Charming Chloe" is one of thoſe pleaſant ballads, which become popular by their poſſeſſing character, eaſe and familiarity. Its burden of "In life's career" is happily and appropriately conceived;

ceived; and concludes each verse with an engaging and striking effect.

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This overture consists of two movements, so constructed as to comprise more variety and dramatic effect than we generally find in detached compositions of this species. In the first movement the style judici usly changes from *maestoso* to an *affettuoso*; and, the second, which opens with the popular melody of *Sir David Hunter Blair*, displays a lively and animated fancy, as well as considerable taste and judgment.

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The Songs, Duett and Trio, in the Fair Fugitives, by Dr. Busby, are published separately by Clementi and Co. The familiar yet elegant and classical style in which they are conceived will speak their author to every judge of fine vocal composition; and, we doubt not, prove an attraction with the musical public, commensurate to the Doctor's acknowledged talents, and science.

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An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the present Session of Parliament—with Lists of other Public Acts.

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BY this Act, the East India Company may pay the expences of such volunteer Corps as they may raise, and also their pay when in service.

Such corps shall be employed in defence of the East India House and Warehouses, and on such public services as other volunteer Corps, and be subject to military discipline. § 2.

"An Act to amend so much of several Acts passed in the sixth and seventh Years of the reign of King William the Third, as relates to Exportation of Silver Bullion," (passed 27th May, 1803.) Cap. 49.

By this Act, the Lords of the Treasury may grant licences for the Exportation of Bullion, and persons licenced may export Bullion without the usual certificate.

"An Act for more speedily completing the Militia of Great Britain, raised under two Acts passed in the forty-second Year of the Reign of his present Majesty; and for amending the said Acts." (passed 11th June, 1803.) chap. 50.

By this Act, within ten days in England and Wales, and three weeks in Scotland, after 11th June 1803, the Deputy Lieutenants shall assemble for supplying deficiencies and filling up vacancies in the militia. § 1.

Deficiencies or vacancies shall be certified from time to time by the respective commandants to the Clerk to the General Meetings, and notified by him to the Clerks of the Subdivision Meetings, and the Deputy Lieutenants shall proceed to fill them up. § 2.

If any person ordered to be drawn out shall not appear, and shall not be taken within a month, the Deputy Lieutenant shall fill up the vacancy. § 3.

Commandants shall transmit to the general quarter-sessions certificates of the number of vacancies, in a form prescribed by the Act, and the Justices then assembled shall assess 10l. for each man certified to be deficient, and at every succeeding session shall assess a further penalty of 10l. for every person so deficient, whose va-

cancy shall not then have been filled up. § 4.

If his Majesty shall by proclamation pardon deserters, who shall deliver themselves up by a certain day, the commandants shall, as soon as may be after that day, cause lists to be made out of such as have not delivered themselves up, and certify the same to the clerks of the general meetings, who shall publish the same in the newspapers, and shall transmit copies to the war-office; the expence whereof is to be paid by the receiver general. And all justices of the peace, constables, peace officers, and *other persons whatsoever*, may apprehend such deserters, and such as are substitutes or volunteers, upon being identified before a court-martial, and found able, shall be sent to serve in the forces stationed abroad, and the persons who shall apprehend them shall be entitled to 20s. § 5.

Men who shall return in obedience to such proclamation, shall remain with the corps to which they belong, notwithstanding its being complete. § 6.

No sea-faring man shall be enrolled in the militia. § 7.

Deputy Lieutenants shall ballot for the supplementary militia out of the lists already returned, unless new ones shall be necessary. § 8.

Men, before enrolment, shall be examined, and declare, upon oath, in the form annexed to the Act, as to their residence, that they are unmarried, or have a wife living; and no children, or only one child born in wedlock; and that they have no rupture, nor ever were troubled with fits; and are no ways disabled by lameness, or otherwise, but have the perfect use of their limbs; that they are not seamen or apprentices, and that they do not belong to the navy, army, or marines, nor to any other corps of militia. § 9.

Persons chosen by ballot subsequent to his Majesty's proclamation for enrolling the supplementary militia, (not being Quakers), not serving or providing a substitute, shall forfeit 15l. § 10.

Vacancies by promotion shall be certified, and other men provided, as directed by former Militia Acts. § 11.

Bounty-money paid to substitutes for Quakers, shall be paid upon certificate of the Deputy Lieutenants providing them, by the overseers of the poor, to be levied by distress and sale of the Quaker's goods. § 12.

Persons neglecting to appeal on making out or amending of lists, within the time limited, shall forfeit not exceeding 20s. nor less than 5s. and on non-payment be imprisoned for not exceeding one week. § 13.

If any person shall refuse to be examined as to his fitness to serve, he may be imprisoned for not exceeding one week. § 14.

If any high constable, or chief, or other constable, or any adjutant, quarter-master, or serjeant, in the militia, shall insure, or be in any way concerned in any company, partnership, or office, for the insurance of any one, for providing any substitute or volunteer, on paying money for that purpose, he shall forfeit 50l. § 15.

"An Act to render more effectual an Act, passed in the forty-second year of his present Majesty's Reign, for consolidating the Provisions of the several Acts, passed for the Redemption and Sale of the Land-tax." (passed 11th June, 1803) chap 51.

By this Act, when the price of 3 per cent. Bank Annuities shall be *between* 50*l. and* 60*l.* the consideration for the redemption or purchase of the Land Tax, shall be settled according to a table annexed to the Act; and, when necessary, the Treasury may direct tables to meet any variation in the prices of the Bank Annuities. § 2.

"An Act to enable his Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm, during the present War; and for indemnifying Persons who may suffer in their Property by such Measures as may be necessary for that Purpose." (passed 11th June, 1803). chap. 55.

By this Act, it is enacted that the Lieutenants of counties within England and Scotland, and their Deputy Lieutenants, in obedience to his Majesty's orders, and the Governors of counties in Ireland, and their Deputy Governors, or such as the Lord Lieutenant shall direct, in obedience to the orders of the Lord Lieutenant, shall procure returns of the number of men residing within the several counties, &c. of the United Kingdom, of the age of fifteen and under sixty years; distinguishing which are by infirmity incapable of active service, which are in volunteer corps, or yeomanry, and which of them are willing to be armed, arrayed, trained, and exercised for the defence of the United Kingdom; and upon what terms; and which of them are willing to engage in cases of emergency, either gratuitously or for hire, as boatmen or bargemen, or as drivers of carriages or horses, or drivers of waggons, carts, cars, or cattle, or as pioneers, or other labourers; and also distinguishing

all aliens and Quakers; and alſo to procure returns of the numbers of the males and females reſiding within the places aforeſaid, *who by infancy, age, or infirmity, or other cauſe* may be incapable of removing themſelves in caſe of danger; and alſo for procuring returns of all boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, horſes and other cattle, and ſheep; and of all hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, and other proviſions, and of all mills and ovens, and all other things which may be uſeful to an enemy, or applicable to the public ſervice: and which of ſuch boats, barges, waggons, carts, carrs, and horſes, the owners thereof are willing to furniſh for the public ſervice, either gratuitouſly, or for hire; and with what number of neceſſary attendants, and upon what terms; and of all ſuch other particulars as ſhall be required for the purpoſe of enabling his Majeſty and the perſons acting under his authority to give ſuch orders as may be neceſſary, *or the removal in caſe of danger, of ſuch perſons as ſhall be incapable* of removing themſelves, and for the removal of all boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, and other proviſions, matters and things affected, or for the employment thereof, in his Majeſty's ſervice or otherwiſe, and generally to give ſuch directions as may be deemed moſt likely to defeat the views of the enemy, and moſt advantageous for the ſervice. § 1.

His Majeſty, and the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of the Privy-council, may require ſuch Lieutenants or Deputies, or ſuch Governors or Deputies, to appoint officers for training men willing to be armed, trained, and exerciſed, and alſo proper perſons to be ready, in caſe of need, for ſuperintending the execution of the other duties neceſſary to be done, for the purpoſes before mentioned. But if the ſaid Lieutenants, or Deputy Lieutenants, or ſuch Governors or Deputy Governors ſhall not, within the time ſpecified in the orders ſignify to his Majeſty, or to ſuch Lord Lieutenant the names of a ſufficient number of officers, whom his Majeſty, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant, ſhall approve, and appoint ſuch other perſons as ſhall be neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, his Majeſty, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant may appoint ſo many as ſhall be neceſſary. § 2.

His Majeſty, by ſign manual, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant, by order in writing, may require the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, and the Governors or Deputy Governors to hold ſuch general and ſubdiviſion meetings, as his Majeſty, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant ſhall think fit, and require the attendance of the clerks of the general and ſubdiviſion meetings, and of all other perſons neceſſary in the ſame manner, as by the Acts now in force concerning the Militia. Lieutenants and Deputies, and Governors and Deputies, Juſtices, &c. to have the like powers as they have reſpecting the Militia-laws; and to obey orders. § 4

Lieutenants or Deputies, and Governors or Deputies, to iſſue warrants, when required, to the conſtables, &c. to cauſe returns to be made to the ſubdiviſion meetings on oath. § 6.

His Majeſty, in caſe of actual invaſion, of the United Kingdom, and the Lord Lieutenant, of Ireland, in caſe of actual invaſion of Ireland, or if they ſhall apprehend ſuch invaſion, may authorize, on any emergency, and on the requiſition of the officer commanding within the diſtrict, or ſuch other perſons as ſhall be ſpecially empowered to make ſuch requiſition, to give all ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the removal of any boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, or proviſions of any kind, or any other things which may be of advantage to an enemy, or uſeful for the public ſervice, and to take the ſame, if neceſſary, for the public ſervice; and alſo to give ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the removal of the inhabitants of any houſe, hamlet, village, diſtrict or place, and eſpecially ſuch as by reaſon of infancy, age, or infirmity, or other cauſe, ſhall be incapable of removing themſelves in caſe of danger; and alſo, in caſe of neceſſity, to deſtroy any boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, or proviſions, of any kind, or any thing which may be of advantage to an enemy, and to remove, deſtroy, or render uſeleſs any houſe, mill, bridge, or other building, or any matter whatſoever, and generally to act in the premiſes as the public ſervice and the exigencies of particular caſes ſhall require. § 7.

Perſons enrolling themſelves in any volunteer corps ſubſequent to this Act, ſhall not be liable to be placed under the command of the General of the diſtrict, except in certain caſes, in conformity to the terms of their original offers of ſervice, and except in caſe of actual invaſion, or of the actual appearance of the enemy on the coaſt, or of the danger of invaſion being deemed ſo imminent as to make it adviſable for the Lieutenants or Deputy Lieutenants, in Great Britain, or for the Governors or Deputy Governors in Ireland, to give orders for

the removal of articles which may be of advantage to the enemy, or uſeful to the public ſervice, as before mentioned. § 8.

If the commanding officer of any volunteers in Great Britain ſhall make a falſe return, or of any yeomanry in Ireland ſhall make a falſe return or certificate, he ſhall forfeit 200l. § 9.

It ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, or for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Ireland, to authorize any general officer or other perſons to mark out any piece of ground wanted for the public ſervice, and to agree with the owners, or any perſons having any intereſt therein, for the uſe thereof during ſuch time as the exigence of the ſervice ſhall require; and in caſe the owners or perſons having any intereſt therein, ſhall refuſe to enter into ſuch contract, or ſhall be unable ſo to do by reaſon of infancy, coverture, or other diſability, the perſons ſo authorized by his Majeſty, or by ſuch Lord Lieutenant, may require two Juſtices of the Peace, to put his Majeſty's officers into immediate poſſeſſion of ſuch piece of ground, which ſuch Juſtices, or Deputy Lieutenants, or Deputy Governors ſhall accordingly do, and ſhall for that purpoſe iſſue their warrant, under their hands and ſeals, commanding poſſeſſion to be ſo delivered, and ſhall alſo iſſue their warrants to the ſheriff to ſummon a jury, to appear on a day, and at a place in ſuch warrant mentioned, to aſcertain the compenſation which ought to be made, the verdict of which jury ſhall be certified by ſuch Juſtices or Deputy Lieutenants to the Receiver-general of the Land tax, in England, or to the Collector of the Land tax, in Scotland, or to the Collector of his Majeſty's Revenues for diſtricts in Ireland; which Receiver-general or Collector ſhall out of any money in his hands, pay ſuch compenſation to ſuch perſons: provided always, that no ſuch piece of ground ſhall be ſo taken for the public ſervice without the conſent of the owners thereof, unleſs the neceſſity for the ſame ſhall be firſt certified by the Lord Lieutenant, or two of the Deputy Lieutenants, or by one Governor, or two Deputy Governors, or unleſs the enemy ſhall have actually invaded. § 10.

When it ſhall have been found neceſſary to take for the public ſervice, remove, or deſtroy any waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, or other proviſions, or any other articles whatſoever, or to deſtroy or injure any houſe, mill, bridge, or other building, or any matter of value, under the directions aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury in Great Britain, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ſhall appoint perſons to aſcertain the value of ſuch articles, and the compenſation which ought to be made for the ſame by way of purchaſe or hire, or recompence for damage, or otherwiſe, according to the nature of the caſe; and if the owners, or perſons intereſted, ſhall be willing to accept the compenſation, the ſame ſhall be paid by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or by ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by them, in purſuance of a certificate under the hands of the perſons ſo employed to aſcertain the ſame; and if the owners, or perſons intereſted, ſhall not be willing to accept ſuch compenſation, his Majeſty, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant, may order two Juſtices of the Peace to aſcertain the compenſation which ought to be made, which juſtices ſhall aſcertain the ſame accordingly, and ſhall grant a certificate thereof to the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who ſhall order the ſame to be paid to the perſons entitled thereto out of any money granted for the ſupply of the year. § 11.

The officers of the ſtannaries ſhall procure returns and all other matters to be done touching the tinners of Devon and Cornwall. § 12.

The Lieutenancy, Lord Mayor, &c. of London, the Conſtable of the Tower, &c. the Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c. Juſtices, &c. to have the like powers as they have reſpecting the militia laws. § 13

Clerks of the meetings, conſtables, and other officers, to receive ſuch compenſations as the Deputy Lieutenants or Deputy Governors ſhall judge them to have deſerved, and direct to be paid by the Receiver-general in England, or the Collector of the Land-tax in Scotland, or by the Collector of Revenue in Ireland. § 16.

In caſe any conſtable, headborough, tythingman, or other inferior officer or other perſon, ſhall diſobey any orders iſſued in purſuance of this Act, or ſhall obſtruct the execution thereof, ſuch perſon, upon conviction before any Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall forfeit not leſs than five and not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in default of immediate payment thereof, then ſuch juſtice is to commit ſuch offender to the common goal for not exceeding three months, and the monies ariſing by ſuch penalty ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer of the County, to be applied as part of the ſtock of ſuch county. § 17.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In July, 1803.

FRANCE.

PERHAPS a war has hardly ever exiſted between two neighbouring nations for ſo long a ſpace of time as two months from the declaration, ſo entirely barren of events as the preſent between France and England. Except the capture of a few ſhips, chiefly traders, in the number of which the balance is greatly in favour of England, the war has hitherto been confined to words only—and we will venture to pronounce that it will ſo continue a ſtill longer time. This ſtate of things ariſes chiefly from the relative ſituation of the two countries. England is not able to encounter France on land; and France is not capable of conteſting with her by ſea. The period, therefore, ſince the declaration of hoſtilities, has paſſed in mutual preparations—threats on the one ſide, and defiance on the other. The project for the invaſion of England is ſaid to be popular in France—we cannot help being ſurpriſed at this circumſtance. The variations in national ſentiment, it is true, are often ſuch as to confound the philoſopher; and the wonderful change in the French, from the enthuſiaſm of liberty which blazed forth in 1789, and which run to a moſt licentious exceſs in 1792 and 3; to the abject ſlavery to which the nation is now reduced, is perhaps as extraordinary as any that ſtands recorded in hiſtory. Yet that a civilized nation ſhould be led to regard with pleaſure the maſſacre and ruin of a neighbour, and that from the ſordid motive of gain and plunder, is extraordinary indeed; that a nation which ſo lately profeſſed itſelf *free*, ſhould be ardent to extinguiſh the only free country in Europe, muſt be ſhocking to the friends of liberty even in France, if any ſtill remain.

In the project of plunder, the French, were they likely to achieve the conqueſt of Great Britain, would ſtill be diſappointed. The wealth of England conſiſts not in the precious metals, nor in portable commodities; but in its credit, its induſtry; in its canals and public works; in its colonial produce; in the accumulation of heavy merchandize, which lies in its warehouſes, and could never be made a booty for ſoldiers. The plunder of an Italian palace, or a villa of Spain, would afford more actual treaſure than that of a large town in England. Plate and jewels are not our paſſion. The quantity of current ſpecie in the kingdom is extremely ſmall; in the bullion-office at the Bank they would find little but the bare walls; and in the ranſacking of the metropolis itſelf, we could venture to predict, that a large army would not divide FIVE SHILLINGS a man!

While this we are confident is a true ſtatement of the matter with reſpect to plunder, the invaſion of England is a moſt gigantic undertaking; ſuch as the ambition of Louis XIV. at a time when the kingdom was almoſt equally divided into two factions, did not dare to undertake, even for the reſtoration of his friend, and the eſtabliſhment of the popiſh religion. The Engliſh are not a nation of Sybarites; they love their comforts, but they are not debauched by effeminate pleaſures. Even the higheſt and moſt opulent among us are engaged in manly employments, or in manly amuſements. Our young nobility, when they appeared at Valenciennes, and in Egypt, did not ſhew themſelves unworthy of the valour of their anceſtors; and is there a ſingle inſtance of a Britiſh army running panic-ſtruck from the field? The nation never was, at any period of its hiſtory, except perhaps in the latter years of the ſeven year's war, under Lord Chatham's adminiſtration, ſo united as at this criſis. The friends of liberty, thoſe who were ſtigmatiſed as Jacobins, are now the moſt forward to reſent and to reſiſt the odious tyranny of Bonaparte. It ought to be a ſtrong and impreſſive leſſon to the Firſt Conſul, (if the Firſt Conſul were a ſtateſman,) that the Britiſh Miniſtry are at this period not afraid to truſt the whole people with arms in their hands. If there were a diſaffected party in the kingdom, this would be a moſt deſperate meaſure; but the Miniſter and the Parliament know there is none.

If we turn our eyes to another branch of the public defence, the undertaking will appear ſtill more deſperate, indeed bordering on infanity. The navy of England never was in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate as at preſent. If Louis XIV. then, after the action off Beechy-head—if the late king of France, when the navy of France and Spain rode triumphant in the Britiſh channel—if while a deſperate mutiny pervaded our fleets the jacobin government did not dare to attempt an invaſion, with what but diſcomfiture and diſgrace can the Firſt Conſul flatter himſelf at preſent. To land in England the French expedi-

tion

tion muſt eſcape the vigilance of our cruizers, an eſcape which is almoſt miraculous for a ſingle ſhip. Should a landing be attempted, before it can be accompliſhed, there is a probability that an Engliſh fleet would appear, and throw the whole expedition into a fatal confuſion. Should they even at any one point effect a landing, their flotilla will be inſtantly deſtroyed, and all reinforcement cut off at ſea. The Engliſh peaſantry would turn out in ſuch myriads as to throw up in a ſingle night impenetrable intrenchments. The regular army would be ſupported by a numerous and well trained militia, and by a warlike people aſſembled *en maſſe*. What ſucceſs can be expected from ſo prepoſterous a project? Where is the General who will undertake ſuch a command; or under what guidance will an army truſt themſelves in the very jaws of deſtruction?

Yet we are told the invaſion of England is popular in France. If it be really ſo, it muſt ariſe from the groſs ignorance in which the military and the people are kept, from thoſe fatal councils which have deſtroyed the liberty of the preſs. Fatal we muſt pronounce them, both to the Government and the people; for where the means of information are cautiouſly withheld, the Government will ſuffer from ignorance as well as the people. From this very circumſtance we think it not improbable that the invaſion of England will be attempted; and that attempt will be the deſtruction of France.

The Firſt Conſul, in the mean time, proſecutes his journey along the Coaſts of France, and to the Netherlands. This as a means of acquiring popularity is not impolitic, and if his manners were more popular, it would be yet more ſo. He travels however in ſuch ſtate that the expences are enormous, and the burthens upon the unfortunate diſtricts which he viſits, are not calculated to put the people in good humour. The addreſſes preſented to the Firſt Conſul and his Lady exhibit a moſt melancholy inſtance of the abject ſtate of ſlavery and degradation in which the nation is plunged.

The Firſt Conſul reached Calais on Friday July 1, in great pomp. He was preceded by 300 infantry, encircled by his corps of Mamalukes, and attended by a numerous train of General Officers and others: the whole cavalcade amounting to about 800 men. He dined at Quillac's (late Deſſin's) hotel, after dinner inſpected the batteries, &c. and took a ſhort trip in a boat round the pier. He left Calais the following morning.

At Boulogne the Chief Conſul was preſented with an opportunity of witneſſing the ſpirit and enterprize of the nation he is preparing to conquer. On his arrival there, it was thought neceſſary to ſhew him with what perfect ſafety veſſels could ride in the road before that place, which was protected by ſix batteries, mounting 30 pieces of heavy artillery. For this purpoſe a grand ſpectacle was exhibited, and four or five armed veſſels were hauled out to bid defiance to the Engliſh cruizers. At that moment Capt. Owen, in the Immortalité frigate made his appearance, attacked the armed veſſels, and drove them all aſhore under the very guns that were to prove their protection, where they were left dry by the tide, and ſo greatly damaged that they were afterwards drawn into the inner harbour to be repaired.

After viſiting Dunkirk, Liſle, &c. the Chief Conſul proceeded through Fluſhing, Ghent, &c. on his way to Bruſſels, where he was expected to arrive on the 19th of July.

It is long ſince we ſtated our opinion that Bonaparte would not be ſatisfied with any thing ſhort of kingly authority. He has totally deſtroyed the republican regime, and can expect no ſupport on that principle. A report was prevalent ſome months ago that a propoſal had been made to Louis XVIII. at Warſaw, to renounce to the Uſurper, for himſelf and his poſterity, all right and claim to the ſucceſſion to the throne of France. The report was treated as an idle fabrication, intended merely to throw a degree of ridicule on the Chief Conſul. By a publication lately iſſued by the ci-devant Count D'Artois or Monſieur, as he ſtiles himſelf, it appears that ſuch a propoſal was actually made, and with the meanneſs of a threat of inflicting ſtill further hardſhips on the exiled family, ſhould it be refuſed. The propoſal was anſwered and rejected with great moderation, firmneſs, and dignity; and the ſeveral branches of the family have bound themſelves by a ſolemn act to adhere to the anſwer of their ſovereign, and never to relinquiſh their right to the throne. This paper throws ſome light on the complaint made by the French Government, which may be ſeen in the papers relative to the negociation, of the protection given by England to the exiled princes.

GERMANY.

As the French, by the occupation of the Elbe, had blocked up the navigation of

that river to the Engliſh. It was immediately determined that it ſhould be blockaded by Britiſh ſhips of war. A communication to this effect was made by Lord Hawkeſbury to the Foreign Miniſters on the 28th of June, and a notice conveying ſimilar information was poſted up at Lloyd's at the ſame time. This meaſure it appears has cauſed a conſiderable ſenſation on the continent. The French by their intrigues have been exciting the Northern powers; and ſome of their journals proceed ſo far as to aſſert that a new confederacy is formed, on the old principle, that *free bottoms make free goods*. Theſe powers, it is true, may poſſibly entertain ſome jealouſy of the naval power of England; but they cannot be totally blind to the ambition of the Firſt Conſul. They cannot fail to ſee that if Great Britain was cruſhed, there would probably not be left an independent ſtate in Europe. They muſt alſo be aware that however favourable the period might be for enforcing this claim, which was embraced by the politic Catharine, when the fleets of France and Spain rode triumphant in the Britiſh channel, that the preſent is by no means the criſis to renew it, when the Britiſh marine is ſuperior to that of the whole world. A more probable report therefore is, that the Courts of Berlin, &c. are endeavouring by negociations with both parties to obtain that the navigation of the Elbe ſhall remain upon the ſame footing as in the courſe of the laſt war. It is ſuppoſed that a further motive with the Britiſh cabinet for blockading the Elbe, was an intimation that an Expedition was intended from that port for the invaſion of Scotland.

When the capitulation was made with the Regency of Hanover, it is evident the Firſt Conſul muſt have ſeen that it was impoſſible it could receive the ratification of the King of England, who regarded the invaſion of that electorate as a violation of the neutrality of Germany, and on that plea had appealed to the guaranteeing powers. The French Government, when it ſuited their purpoſe, admitted that the Elector of Hanover, and the King of Great Britain were characters diſtinct from each other in a political point of view; but when an act of aggreſſion might be profitable to France, it choſe to inſiſt on their actual identity. From the circumſtance of the capitulation not being ratified however by the Britiſh court, the Chief Conſul has taken occaſion to annul it altogether. At firſt he inſiſted on the Hanoverian army ſurrendering as priſoners of war, and being ſent to France, but finding them determined to reſiſt this inſolent propoſition to the utmoſt, he at laſt contented himſelf with ſeizing their horſes and army, and compelling them to diſband.

We are ſorry to add, that the conduct of the French in the Electorate, has been ſuch as is truly diſgraceful to a people which calls itſelf civilized. The following picture may be ſomewhat exaggerated; but we have reaſon to think that it is not deſtitute of foundation. It is extracted from a morning paper of laſt week, and is ſaid to contain the ſubſtance of ſeveral private but authentic letters.

"Ever ſince the conqueſt, the Electorate has been a ſcene of pillage and butchery, which is ſaid to yield only to the ſtate of Switzerland in Spring, 1798. The French ſoldiers have the moſt unbounded indulgence of their ruling paſſions of rapacity, cruelty, and luſt. In the city of Hanover, and even in the public ſtreets, women of the higheſt rank have been violated by the loweſt of that brutal ſoldiery, in the preſence of their huſbands and fathers, and ſubjected at the ſame time to ſuch additional and undeſcribable outrages as the brutal fury of the violators, enflamed by drunkenneſs, could contrive. We have ſeen the names of ſome of thoſe unfortunate ladies; but the honour of their families, and the peace of their own future lives, (if they can have peace,) forbid us to publiſh them. The Baron de K——, a well known partiſan of French philoſophy and politics, went to the Commandant of Hanover, and claimed his protection, as an admirer of the French Revolution. But he found no more favour in the ſight of the Aga of Sultan Bonaparte's Janiſſaries, than the moſt loyal nobleman in Hanover. The French Officer told him—'all Jacobiniſm is now out of faſhion—Go about your buſineſs!' Nor have we heard that the philoſophers of Goettingen, the enthuſiaſts of equality and perfectibility, have been at all better treated.

"What happens in the great towns, and what befals perſons of rank, are of courſe better known than the calamities of the body of the people. It is for this reaſon only that we have ſelected them. They are, in fact, a perfectly fair ſpecimen of the treatment of the whole miſerable people. Every village exhibits the ſame ſcenes in miniature. The peaſants, who have more ſpirit, patriotiſm, and loyalty, than their ſuperiors, have already, in ſeveral parts of the country, been driven into inſurrection; many villages have been burnt

burnt to the ground, and two diſtricts have been delivered over to all the horrors of military execution. The whole Electorate, which, for its natural diſadvantages, is one of the moſt proſperous countries of the Empire, will, by a few months of ſuch tyranny, be laid abſolutely waſte.

"In the midſt of theſe atrocious ſcenes, ſo wretched is the degradation of the Conti ent, that not a Gazette, from Naples to Berlin, dares to inſert a ſyllable of truth from Hanover!"

WEST INDIES.

By ſome intercepted letters of a very late date from St. Domingo, it appears, that the French army there is in the moſt deplorable ſtate that can be conceived. One of them ſtates, that although 8 or 10,000 men had arrived from France within three months, yet having been diſtributed in the different ports (ſo great was the former deficiency) that no traces of a reinforcement appeared. The Mulattoes, it is added, have all thrown off the maſk, and joined the Brigands. The atrocities committed by the French ſoldiery were alſo enormous; and all complaints to the Generals were anſwered by a threat—*de vous faire fuſiller*.

Other accounts inform us, that to ſatisfy the diſcontents, and keep up the ſpirit of the troops, General Rochambeau was obliged to pledge himſelf that a reinforcement of 20,000 men was daily expected from France. What will he ſay, when he finds this impoſſible, from the preſent ſtate of affairs?

EGYPT.

A moſt alarming inſurrection has taken place at Cairo, of which the following appears an authentic account. The Arnauts or Albanois troops had been diſbanded about fifty days. Being impatient on account of their pay being delayed, they aſſembled on the morning of the 29th of April before the houſe of the Teſterdar, to claim their money; not finding it in readineſs, they arreſted the Teſterdar, ſurrounded his houſe, and drove from thence his court. When Mehemet, the Pacha of Cairo, was informed of this violence, he ordered the rebels to leave the city, adding that they ſhould be immediately paid. This order they declared they ſhould not obey, nor leave the houſe of the Teſterdar without receiving their money. The Pacha then fired on them from the artillery of his palace.

This, inſtead of appeaſing, rendered the Arnauts more deſperate, and united them in a body. Taher Pacha, their chief, took poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and pointed its guns againſt the palace of Mehemet. The firing on both ſides continued for a day and a night. Taher traverſed the city with a view of tranquilliſing the people. He ſtrictly enjoined his troops not to do the ſmalleſt damage. They ſet fire, however, to the houſe of the Teſterdar and ſome others. Mehemet Pacha was abandoned by all his court, which put itſelf under the protection of Taher Pacha.

On the 1ſt of May, at four o'clock in the morning, the Pacha of Cairo fled, no perſon knows where, and the rebels plundered and then burned his palace. The city has ſince remained tranquil, and Taher Pacha, the Chief of the Arnauts, is at the head of the Government. He has written to the Commiſſaries for Commercial Affairs, to offer them his friendſhip, and to deſire them to tranquilliſe the minds of all the Chriſtians of their reſpective nations.

It is not improbable that the French will endeavour to make this a pretence for another fraternal viſit to that country. But, unfortunately, Lord Nelſon is already in that neighbourhood to prevent them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Imperial Parliament, ſince our laſt publication, has been conſiderably occupied by a diſcuſſion on the Income-tax, which has ſuffered one very material alteration. The Miniſter had provided an exemption for ſmall incomes ariſing from trade, as thoſe incomes were conſidered as impermanent, and as the tax upon them would be a tax on that claſs of induſtry moſt eſſential to the welfare of the nation. Upon the ſuggeſtion of ſome Members, however, the exemption has been extended to all ſmall incomes, whether from land or from the funds. Conſidering that the tax amounts to only one ſhilling in the pound, and that its duration was limited to the period of actual war, we cannot but regret that the meaſure was embarraſſed by any exemptions whatever. The Miniſter, we underſtand, intends for the preſent, to ſupply the deficiency by an iſſue of Exchequer-bills.

Another meaſure, which has deſervedly taken up much of the public attention, is a plan for arming the people of this country *en maſſe*, to protect it from the danger of invaſion. By this plan, which was introduced by the Secretary at War on the 18th of July, and which has already paſſed the Commons, every man in the kingdom, from 17 to 55, is to be enrolled, in his own pariſh, and to be inſtructed in the military exerciſe. The enrolment is divided into four claſſes. The firſt compre-

hends all unmarried men between 17 and 30; the ſecond all unmarried men between 30 and 50; the third all married men between 17 and 30, who have not more than two children under ten years of age; the fourth, all under 55, who are not comprehended in the other claſſes. The different claſſes are liable to be called out in the order ſpecified in caſe of actual invaſion, and ordered to march to any part of the kingdom, to co-operate with the regular army.

This meaſure, though a ſtrong, is ſtill a conſtitutional meaſure; and it correſponds well with the liberal conduct of the Miniſter, who is not afraid to truſt the People of England with arms for their own defence. The bill makes no factitious diſtinctions; and the Miniſter has diſcovered that thoſe who have been ſtigmatized as Jacobins, will be as ready to meet the invaders of their country, as the Loyal Aſſociation at the Crown and Anchor.

When we obſerve this meaſure, and recollect, that though the country is threatened with immediate invaſion, the Habeas Corpus Act is not ſuſpended, nor any of the violent and obnoxious meaſures of the late Adminiſtration revived, we cannot but rejoice in the confidence which the Government ſeems diſpoſed to place in the people. That confidence, we muſt allow, on the other hand, is amply repaid by the vigour and loyalty which is evinced by the country. Since the latter end of the ſeven-years war, under Lord Chatham's Adminiſtration, we never remember to have ſeen ſuch unanimity as at preſent. Patriotic Aſſociations are every were formed; moſt liberal contributions are entered into; and the ſubſcription which is commenced at Lloyd's, for the relief of the widows and orphans of thoſe who fall in the defence of their country, affords a moſt ſplendid proof of the vigour, opulence, liberality, and humanity of this nation.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A ſpecial Court of Aldermen was held July 11, at Guildhall, for the purpoſe of recommending to the citizens of London at large, the forming themſelves into volunteer and armed aſſociations, for the particular defence of the metropolis: theſe aſſociations to conſiſt of men to be raiſed in every ward, between the ages of 18 and 45. The recommendation further purports that all houſeholders and inhabitants above the age of 45 be enrolled in a corps to ſerve as conſtables, to co-operate with the volunteer corps. All the volunteer infantry to be compriſed in four diviſions, each embracing the adjacent wards, and to be named, The Royal Exchange diviſion, the Saint Paul's diviſion, the North-eaſt diviſion, and the South-eaſt diviſion. A corps of cavalry is alſo to be formed to act conjointly with the city infantry.

At a very numerous meeting, held at the Royal Exchange, on Tueſday, July 26, of the merchants, bankers, ſhip-owners, traders, &c. of the city of London and its neighbourhood, a very ſpirited declaration, propoſed by Mr. Fortier, after a ſpeech by Mr. Boſanquet, chairman, was unanimouſly agreed to, and reſolved upon, purporting, among other expreſſions of the ſentiments of the meeting, their unanimous determination to employ all their exertions, with ſervices of every ſort, to rouſe the national ſpirit, and to aſſiſt the reſources of the kingdom—in brief, "to ſtand or fall with their King and Country."

A military aſſociation has been lately formed in London, to be entitled The Corps of Loyal North Britons, (Lord Reay has accepted the command); they are to have two places for aſſembly and exerciſe, one in the city, and one in the weſt-end of the town.

All the principal officers, and the whole body of clerks, belonging to the Cuſtom-houſe in London, from the age of 18 to 45 (the number amounts to above 500) have lately volunteered their ſervices to Government, to ſerve in any part of the metropolis, and their offer has been accepted.

The inhabitants of the pariſh of St. George Hanover-ſquare, have lately come to the reſolution of forming themſelves into a volunteer corps, to be commanded by Viſcount Chetwynd; Mr. Bootle to be lieutenant-colonel.

A ſubſcription has been lately opened at Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, on an enlarged ſcale, for the encouragement of exertions in defence of the country in general, which already amounts to the ſum of 36,000l beſides the ſum of 20,000l. in ſtock.

The gentlemen of the Somerſet Houſe Aſſociation amount to about 300. Similar aſſociations are forming with great zeal and public ſpirit by moſt of the public bodies, and by the inhabitants of the different wards and moſt conſiderable pariſhes, (as St. Giles's, St. George's, Bloomſbury, and others) for the defence of this extenſive metropolis.

On

On Saturday, June 9, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, the roof of the tower, in the centre, over the choir of Weſtminſter Abbey, was diſcovered to be on fire. The accident was owing to the plumbers employed in repairing the roof, (which was framed of wood) having left their kettle on the fire while they went to dinner. Being immenſely high, before effectual aſſiſtance could be procured, the whole of that part of the roof was in flames, and about three o'clock fell in, doing conſiderable damage to the wood work of the choir, by the violence of the falling timber, and by communicating the fire to the ſtalls, pews, &c. In the courſe of about two hours, when water was had in abundance, the flames were pretty well got under, and were prevented from communicating with the more material parts of the ſtructure. None of the monuments received any injury. The damage is eſtimated at about five thouſand pounds.

It is intended to throw a ſpacious bridge over the creek that has ſo long ſeparated the pariſh of Deptford from that of Greenwich.

The large ſteam engine which has been ſo long in preparation on the banks of the head level of the Grand Junction Canal, near Tring, in Hertfordſhire, for raiſing water from a large and newly conſtructed reſervoir, at ſome diſtance from the canal, was lately ſet at work, and the water in the head level, which is a length of upwards of ten miles of canal, was very ſoon raiſed four or five inches by the engine working in the day-time only. The ſprings that ſupply the reſervoir are ſo plentiful, that the water therein has riſen even ſince the engine began to work. A tunnel of near two hundred yards in length, on a lower level than the water in the reſervoir, brings it under the canal, from whence it is pumped up, through a well of more than ſixty feet deep, by the engine.

MARRIED.

At Mitcham, Surrey, J. Pepys, eſq. of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, to Miſs Bond.

At Lewiſham, T. Tanner, eſq. to Mrs. Warner, only daughter of Capt. G. Simpſon, late of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

J. Dyke, eſq. of Aldermanbury, to Miſs M. Graves, of Hayes.

At St. Mary, Abchurch, W. Soltau, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Wilſon, of Stoke Newington.

Lieut Col. Browne, of the 59th regiment of foot, to Miſs C. Wolſeley, 2d daughter of Sir W. Wolſeley, bart. of Wolſeley Hall, Staffordſhire.

Captain Cuthbert, of the royal navy, to Miſs Wilcock, eldeſt daughter of the late A. Wilcock, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare.

Mr. Weldon, ſurgeon, of Wigmore-ſtreet, to Miſs Richardſon, of Mortlake.

At the Chapel in the Tower, W. D. Taunton, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs H. Atkinſon, 3d daughter of H. W. Atkinſon, eſq.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Major Milner, ſon of Sir W. Milner, to Miſs Clements, grand daughter to the Right Hon. J. Beresford.

H. Hughes, eſq. of King's-road, Bedford-row, to Miſs Strong, of Great Ormond-ſtreet.

W. Dickinſon, jun. eſq. of King's-Weſton, Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Smith, of Woodhall park, Herts.

Mr. Burgoyne, of Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, to Mrs. Panott, of Quebec-ſtreet, Marybone.

The Hon. and Rev. W. Capel, fourth ſon of the late Earl of Eſſex, to Miſs Salter, only child of T. Salter, eſq. of Rickmanſworth, Herts.

DIED.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, *Mrs. Swabey*, wife of M. Swabey, eſq. LLD. of Langley, in the county of Bucks.

Miſs H Maynard, of Beaumont-ſtreet, Devonſhire-ſquare.

Aged 78, *E. Gordon, eſq.* of Bromley, Middleſex.

At Richmond, *Mrs. Randall.*

In Mancheſter-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, *A. Greenland, eſq.* late deputy-teller of the Exchequer.

At Brompton, aged 32, *Miſs S Tyrrell.*

In Glouceſter Terrace, of an apoplectic fit, *J. Brydges, eſq.*

W. Browne, eſq. of Watling-ſtreet.

R. Foley, eſq. of Bentinck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, and one of the magiſtrates of Shadwell office.

At Pentonville, *Mr. R. Surtees*, ſhip and inſurance broker.

At his houſe in Great Cumberland-place, in his 65th year, *W. Blake, eſq.* of South Carolina.

At Charing Croſs, *Mr. J. Walter*, upwards of 40 years bookſeller there, and for 18 years director of the Weſtminſter department of the Phœnix Fire-office.

At Iſlington, *the Rev. A. Crole.*

In Billiter-ſquare, *P. Morſhead, eſq.* attorney.

At his apartments, Brixton Cauſeway, *A. M. Leſlie, eſq.* nephew to Lord Newark.

In Sackville-ſtreet, the *lady* of Sir Charles Mitchell.

At Sunbury, in Middleſex, *R. Boehm, eſq.* one of the directors of the Bank of England.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, in his 71ſt year, *J. Clarke, eſq.*

At Hornſea, Middleſex, *J. Yarndon, eſq.* of Coleman-ſtreet, London.

In Kennington place, *E. Wetenhall, eſq.* ſtockbroker.

S. Martin, eſq. late of the iſland of Tortola, in the Weſt Indies.

The Rev. S. Harper, F. R. S. upwards of 47 years librarian to the Britiſh Muſeum, and during 37 years chaplain to the Foundling Hoſpital.

Mrs. Parkinſon, of Hatton Garden.

Mrs.

Mrs. M. Durant, widow, of Spital-ſquare.

At Graveley, Herts, in his 74th year, the *Rev. T. Salisbury*, 33 years rector of the ſaid pariſh, and juſtice of peace for the county.

Mr. Lee Lewes, the celebrated comedian. He was found motionleſs in his apartments at Iſlington Spa, and though medical aſſiſtance was inſtantly procured, and the jugular vein opened, the flame of life had been too long extinguiſhed to afford any hopes of recovery. He had ſupped the night before with Meſſrs. Dignum and Johnſtone.

On Saturday, July 2, at his lodgings in Chapter-houſe-court, after a ſhort illneſs, *Mr. Thomas Evans*, in the 64th year of his age, formerly a bookſeller of eminence in Paternoſter-row, to which ſituation he raiſed himſelf by induſtry and perſeverance, from an origin, which many other reſpectable characters who have trodden in the ſame path, have experienced, being, when he firſt came to town, porter to a Mr. Johnſton, bookſeller, in Ludgate-ſtreet. He afterwards became publiſher of the Morning Chronicle and London Packet, which introduced him to the acquaintance of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Macfarlan, and other literary characters, from whoſe friendſhip and converſation he derived much valuable information. During the publication of the former of theſe papers, a paragraph appeared in it, of an unfavourable nature reſpecting Dr. Goldſmith, which ſo highly offended him, that he determined to ſeek revenge, and as no fitter object preſented itſelf than the publiſher, he was reſolved that all the weight ſhould fall upon his back; accordingly he went to the office, *cane in hand*, and after a few words, fell upon him in a moſt unmerciful manner: this conduct Mr. Evans immediately reſented in a pugiliſtic ſtyle, and in a few moments the author of the "Vicar of Wakefield," was diſarmed, and extended on the floor, to the diverſion of the bye-ſtanders. Mr. Evans afterwards ſucceeded to the buſineſs and extenſive connection of Meſſrs. Hawes, Clarke, and Collins, No. 32, Paternoſter-row, and the ſkill with which he conducted the concerns of this houſe, crowned his labours with a competency. By his Will, made about two years ſince, he bequeathed the bulk of his property to Mr. Chriſtopher Brown, late ſhopman to Mr. Longman, of Paternoſter-row, between whom and himſelf a friendſhip had ſubſiſted upwards of forty years.

Mr. Pearſon, of Clapton, late a ſolicitor in Baſinghall-ſtreet.

At his houſe on Stockwell-common, Surrey, aged 30, *J. Salisbury Hoare, eſq.* late of Honduras, in the Weſt Indies.

In John-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mr. Wigne*, a meſſenger to the Board of Controul.

In Gore-ſtreet, the *wife* of John Bell, eſq. barriſter.

On Great Tower-hill, aged about 60, *J. Raſhleigh, eſq.* of Penquite, in Cornwall, firſt commiſſioner of the Sixpenny Receiver's office, and brother of Philip Raſhleigh, eſq. late M. P. for Fowey.

In her 54th year, the *wife* of Mr. C. Turner, of the Robinhood tavern, at Clapton.

At Iſleworth, aged 69, *Mrs. Anne Egerton*, ſiſter of the late Dr. Egerton, biſhop of Durham.

In St. Martin's-lane, in his 76th year, *Thomas Haig, eſq.*

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, aged 88, *Dame Catherine Dukinfield*, relict of Sir Samuel Dukinfield, bart. She was in the full poſſeſſion of her faculties, having juſt executed the will of her ſiſter, the relict of William Roffey, eſq. of Surbiton-houſe, Kingſton, who died two or three months ago.

At Stoke Newington, *T. Richards, eſq.*

At Hampſtead, *T. M'Gwire, eſq.* of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At Lambeth, aged 68, *Samuel Dell, eſq.*

At Deptford, of a conſumption, *Mr. G. Mitchell*, attorney.

William Hagen, eſq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Kent.

At Box Moore, Herts, the *relict* of Samuel Mead, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms from the year 1742 to 1776.

At her ſeat, Mount Ararat, Richmond, in her 78th year, *Mrs. M. Wray*, widow of Daniel Wray, eſq, deputy teller of the Exchequer under Lord Hardwicke. She was ſiſter to the late Robert Darell, eſq. ſubgovernor of the South-ſea houſe, who died ſome time ſince. Amongſt her numerous bequeſts, the town of Richmond, for its alms-houſes, is indebted to her munificence for the ſum of 1500l. Her taſte for the fine arts was no leſs correct than her huſband's, particularly in painting; her landſcapes, even at a very advanced period of her life, are truly worthy the admiration of the connoiſſeur in that ſpecies of painting.

At Walworth, Surrey, *Mr. Robert Croft*, of Fleet-ſtreet, many years tailor to the prince of Wales.

At the houſe of his brother-in-law Mr. Farley, at Clapham, *Mr. John Palmer*, draper, of Hitchin, Herts.

In her 54th year, *Mrs. N. Skidmore*, wife of Mr. John Skidmore, of High Holborn, ironmonger to the Board of Ordnance.

At Hackney, *Miſs Rebello*, eldeſt daughter of the late David Alves Rebello, eſq.

At the earl of Derby's, in Groſvenor-ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, *Mrs. Farren*, mother of the Counteſs of Derby.

In Kenſington-ſquare, after a lingering illneſs, in her 79th year, the *widow* of the Rev. Dr. Dalton, prebendary of Worceſter.

At his houſe on Stamford-hill, *John Simpſon, eſq.*

At Brompton, the beautiful *Miſs Courtney*, ſiſter to Mrs. Drummond, of Boulton-row.

ERRATUM.—In the London Marriages and Deaths of laſt month, *for* "At Ealing, the Rev. W. P. Heckfield, to Mrs. Ford," *read* "The Rev. W. Penny, of Heckfield."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Mr. Greathead, of South Shields, has lately been honoured with an order for a LIFE BOAT, from Alexander, Emperor of Ruſſia, through the medium of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. From this circumſtance, there is reaſon to indulge a hope, highly flattering to humanity, that this truly valuable invention, by which ſo many lives have already been ſaved, will ſoon be generally adopted throughout Europe, and in every civilized country.

According to certain papers, ſelected from the archives of the Cathedral church at Durham, and lately publiſhed at Newcaſtle, in the *Tyne Mercury*, it appears that Philip, biſhop of Durham, in the reign of Henry II. granted a number of privileges to the burgeſſes of Gateſheved, or Gateſhead. The charter, which here follows, is preſented in that paper as a ſort of literary curioſity, exhibiting, and that not very imperfectly, the very "form and preſſure" of the "age and body of the time," in which it was written.—

PHILIP, *by the Grace of God, Biſhop of Durham, To all Men of the whole Biſſoprick, and of his Brotherhoode, in all England, he ſaluteth:*

Know ye, that we have granted, &c. to our burgeſſes of Gateſheved, full liberty of forreſtage, yielding in every half year, from Pentecoſt to the feaſt of St. Martin; for a whey or oxe, the which goes to graſſe, two-pence; and for a nagg, two-pence; and for every hogg, one penny, in reſpect to all things that they have to proper and neceſſary uſes, ſaving theſe prohibited. Neither ſhall it be lawful for any forreſter, within the metes that are appointed within our forreſt and burrough, to taxe lands upon any burgeſs, or upon any manner of thynge of the ſaid burrough. or upon any oxen, or any other their cattle, or by any ways to hinder them, either of their wood, timber, or any other thynges. And if any ſuite or trouble ſhall be between the forreſters and burgeſſes, it ſhall be determined in the ſaid burrough, *if it may be*; if not, then in our preſence it ſhall be determined. And the cattle of any burgeſs ſhall not be carried out of the ſaid burrough, but there ſhall be replevied, *if the ſame may be replevied.* To the ſame burgeſſes, it ſhall be lawful to have herbage and lying turfs, and bruery, to their own proper uſes, whereſoever they are accuſtomed to have the ſame, ſo that they ſell us part thereof. And if any burgeſs do dig turfs for his chimney, not having oxen, if for the leading of turfs they ſhall be forced to have oxen, nevertheleſs, in giving for all or every oxe which they ſhall neede, two-pence of forreſtage, they ſhall be freed. And it ſhall be lawful for every burgeſs to give wood to whomſoever he will, to be ſpent about the river of Tyne, without any licence, but not to ſell any without licence of the forreſters. And no forreſter ſhall diſturb any merchandize that cometh within the ſaid mete. And every burgeſs of Gateſheved, ſhall have of his burgage the ſame liberty which the burgeſſes of Newcaſtle have of their burgages. And whitherſoever the burgeſſes of Gateſheved, or their cattle, ſhall come within our lande, in the peace of God and bleſſedde St. Cuthbert, they ſhall paſſe; that no man to them ſhall do any injury, or any demande or exaction of them ſhall require. We do grant alſo to the ſame burgeſſes, that they ſhall have common of paſture, and like parts of feeding, to all their horſes, and all commodities which they ought to have of Subtwell Meadows, as they were wont to have; as in deeds of good memory of our predeceſſors reaſonably is contained.

The revived corps of Loyal Sunderland Volunteers, at a late roll-call, muſtered upwards of 500 ſtrong.

Mr. Temple, of Weſtol, proprietor of the new coal mine lately opened at Jarrow, has lately eſtabliſhed a glaſs manufactory and Sunday ſchools, in the populous neighbourhood of the laſt-mentioned place.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Todd, grocer, to Miſs Ramſey.—Mr. J. Labourn, hop-merchant, of Southwark, London, to Miſs J. Huntley, of Gateſhead.—Mr. T. Mathews, tin-plate-worker, to Miſs J. Mac Clement.—The Rev. J. Thomſon, of Port Glaſgow, to Miſs Turnbull, of Pandon Mill.—Mr. J. Parſons, corn merchant, of Alemouth, to Miſs J. S. Kell, of Alnwick.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mr. W. Cockerill, of Sunderland, to Miſs Thompſon.

At Durham, Mr. J. Bland, hatter, to Miſs A. Hunter.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Todd, merchant, to Miſs Bell.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Bell, brandy-merchant, to Miſs E. Brown, of Sunnyſide, near Gibſide.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Wilſon, tobacconiſt.—Aged 37, Mr. J. Snowdon, firſt Compoſitor in the Printing Office of Mrs. Brown.—Mr. J. Small, of the Old Queen's Head public houſe.—Mr. M. Lowes.—Mr. R. Robſon, formerly a ſerjeant in the Durham

Durham Militia.—Aged 95, Mrs. Fawdon.—Mr. T. Leighton, breeches-maker.—Mr. T. Fenton, auctioneer.—Aged 65, Mrs. Storey, wife of Mr. W. Storey, butcher.—Aged 88, Mr. D. Criſp, ſmith.—Aged 62, Mrs. Robinſon, mother of Mr. Robinſon, draper.—Aged 26, Mr. W. Elliott, ſon of Mrs. Elliott, of the Unicorn public houſe.—Aged 20, Mr. R. Howey.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Nicholſon, of the Cuſtom Houſe.

At Durham, aged 27, Mrs. Deb. Robinſon; an excellent teacher to the pupils of the Sunday ſchools, and a perſon, in other reſpects, of an exemplary character. It is a circumſtance highly creditable to the above-mentioned valuable inſtitution, that it was the only ſource from whence this worthy perſon derived her education.—Aged 46, Mrs. Richmond, widow.—Aged 30, Mr. G. Chriſop, late ſub-organiſt of the Cathedral.

At North Shields, aged 80, the Rev. M. Ray, 45 years miniſter of a diſſenting chapel.—Aged 28, T. Smythe, M. D.—S. Wright, eſq.—Aged 54, Mr. J. Mackenzie.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, aged 77, Mr. R. Younger, late a farmer at Hilton.—Suddenly, Mr. Dales.

At Darlington, in her 88th year, Mrs. Tunſtall, widow.

At Alnwick, Mr. H. Guy, head diſtributer of ſtamps for the diſtrict.

At Berwick, Enſign Carruthers, of the Invalids, in that garriſon.—Aged 70, Mrs. Brown, a maiden lady.—Miſs F. Bell.—Mr. J. Neſbitt, clerk to Meſſrs. Gregſon and Co's brewery.—Miſs Pattiſon.

At Hexham, aged 97, Mr. J. Renwick, gardener.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mrs. E. Braithwayte, a maiden lady.—At his brother's houſe, in this town, Mr. Milner, draper, of Whitby.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Wadeſon.—Mrs. Burgeſs, relict of the late Mr. Burgeſs, mariner.

At Long Framlington, Mr. R. Fenwick.

At the Leazes, near Hexham, aged 84, Mr. Smith, many years agent to W. Orde, eſq of Fenham; and a few days after, aged 59, Mrs. Smith, relict of the above Mr. Smith.

At Weetſlet, aged 46, Mrs. Alder, widow of the late W. Alder, eſq.

At Binchester, aged 26, Mrs. Wilkinſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hetton, in the county of Durham.

At Durham Moor Houſes, Mr. W. Snowdon.

At Bownham, aged 77, Major W. Forſter, of the 60th regiment, third ſon of R. Forſter, eſq. of Berwick

At Shotton, Mr. R. Smith.

At Elſdon, aged 82, Mr. J. Watſon.

At Bolam, Mrs. Shephard, wife of the Rev. W. Shephard.

At Newbiggin, near Hexham, in the prime of life, Miſs Wilſon, niece to A. Surtees, eſq.

Alſo, at Newbiggin, in his 62d year, A. Surtees, eſq. formerly major in the Northumberland Militia, and commander of that regiment, at the time when it aſſiſted in quelling the riots in London, in the year 1780. His cool and ſpirited conduct on that occaſion, was a theme of high admiration to all who witneſſed it.

In London, Miſs Duperoy, late of Darlington.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Statement of the number of patients admitted to the benefits of that excellent inſtitution, the Whitehaven Diſpenſary, in the courſe of the laſt twelve months:—Recommended and regiſtered, 1672.—Midwifery caſes, 107.—Trivial incidents, 2681. Inoculated with the cow-pox, 30.—Total, 4490.—State of the Regiſter:—Cured, 1597. Relieved, 51.—Incurable, 26.—Dead, 38.—Remain upon the books, 80.—Total, 1702. The whole expence in the relief, extended to ſo great a number of indigent objects, in the courſe of one year, is comparatively very ſmall, viz 202l. 9s 2d.

On Monday, June 6th, the workmen began to take down the antient building, called the New Beggin, in Kendal, which has, for ſome years paſt, been a great annoyance to paſſengers, &c. travelling through the principal ſtreet of that town.

The rebuilding of the pillar upon Burgh Marſh, commemorating the death of King Edward I. has been lately begun, by order, and at the expence of, Lord Louth. It is to be built upon a more ſubſtantial plan than the former pillar, which was erected by the Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1685.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Teaſdale, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs Saul.—Mr. R. Thompſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Corkhill.—Mr. Fearon, painter, to Miſs Harris.—At the Quaker's Meeting Houſe, Mr. James Hall, thread-manufacturer, of Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, to Miſs Richardſon, of the Ginns.

At Workington, Mr. J. C. Udale, to Miſs Falcon.—Alſo, Mr. Denby, merchant, of London, to Miſs Iſab. Falcon, ſiſter to the above-mentioned lady.

At Brampton, Mr. J. Tallentire, grocer, to Miſs M. Ewart.

At Carliſle, Mr. M. Taylor, writer, in Glaſgow, to Miſs M. Wilſon, daughter of A. Wilſon, eſq. banker.

At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Buſhby, common carrier between Carliſle and Whitehaven, to Miſs M. Robinſon.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Goſling, wife of Mr. Goſling, ſpirit merchant.—Mr. J. Lawrence, one of the invalids belonging to the garriſon.—Mrs. J. Thomlinſon, wife of Mr. G. Thomlinſon, turner.—Mrs. A. Moore, widow of the late Mr. J. Moore, manufacturer.

At

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mrs. Nicholſon, wife of Mr. A. Nicholſon, grocer.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. W. Smith, braſs-founder.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. A. Little, widow.—Aged 80, Mr. J. Mounſey.——Mrs. Shelly, wife of Mr. J. Shelly, auctioneer.

At Cockermouth in her 51ſt year, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. P. Walker, bookſeller, and miſtreſs of a boarding ſchool.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Wood, ship-builder and manager of the Low Yard, over which concern he had ably preſided for a number of years paſt. He was generally reſpected as a benevolent, hoſpitable, and humane man ——In his 27th year, M. J. Ritſon, ſail-cloth manufacturer.——In her 89th year, Mrs. E. Brown, mother of Mr. J. Brown.——Aged 87. Mrs. A. Ruſſell.

At Maryport, in the prime of life, Capt. J. Hetherington.

At Longtown, Mr. J. Blaylock, clock-maker.

At Diſſington, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Jackſon, mariner.

At Keſwick, aged 80, Mrs. Robſon, widow, late of Graſgarth, in the pariſh of Sebergham.

At Sebergham, aged 79, Mr. R. Irving, father of Mr. W. Irving, ſurgeon, of Heſket Newmarket.

At Heſket Newmarket, in his 83d year, Mr. T. Twentyman, formerly a conſiderable farmer.

At Egremont, in her 66th year, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of J. Jackſon, eſq. formerly of Whitehaven.

At Rockliff, Mrs. H. Bouſtead, wife of Mr. J. Bouſtead, clerk to Mr. Harriſon, attorney, in Penrith.

At Preſton Patrick, Mr. G. Cartmel.—Aged 56, the Rev. W. Dawſon, miniſter of Croſtwaite.

At Longburgh, of a conſumptive malady, aged 24, Mr. S. Blaylock, formerly a Compoſitor in the office of the Carliſle Journal.

At Kirk Andrews-upon-Eden, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Richardſon.

At Morreſby, in her 65th year, Mrs. Hicks, relict of the late W. Hicks, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county.

At Baſſenthwaite, in an advanced age, Mrs. Iſab. Fell.

At Orton, in an advanced age, Mrs. S. Simpſon.

At Wigton, aged 76, Mrs. Rowland, mother-in-law of Mr. E. Rowland, merchant, in Carliſle.

At Brow Top, near Keſwick, aged 68, Mr. H. Sewell.

At Baldwinholme, aged 30, Mr. W. Andrews, clerk to Meſſrs. Luſh, Lubbren, and Co. of Newcaſtle.—In his 68th year, Mr. J. Brown, late of the Trough, near Stapleton.

At Stanwix, near Carliſle, Mrs. A. Armſtrong, wife of Mr. H. Armſtrong, ſchool-maſter.

At Montego Bay, Jamaica, on the fifth of April laſt, Mr. G. Irving, merchant, ſon of the late Mr. T. Irving, of Blatwood, near Gretna Green.

YORKSHIRE.

In many parts of the Wolds, in this county, there is found an earth, compoſed of clay, ſand, and the oxyde of iron, which poſſeſſes detergent properties, and is uſed as waſh-balls, being, to all intents and purpoſes, a ſubſtitute for ſoap, particularly in cleanſing wool. This earth is generally of a yellowiſh white, and has been thought to be inapplicable to the uſe of waſhing linen, from the circumſtance of its rapidly diſſolving in the water. This inconvenience, however, it appears, is now obviated by the mixture of a certain portion of glue.

At a late meeting at Doncaſter, convened by the Lord Lieutenant of the Weſt Riding, Earl Fitzwilliam in the chair, it was reſolved to form a corps of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry, on a ſimilar plan to that of the late Yeomanry Cavalry of this Riding. The reſolutions were moved by Earl Fitzwilliam. Mr. Frank, Colonel Cooke, Mr. Tooker, Mr. Stanhope, and Mr. Foljambe, were the other ſpeakers. A liberal ſubſcription was entered into at the ſame time, for the above purpoſe.

A ſpirited addreſs to his Majeſty, on the preſent conjuncture of political affairs, has been voted by a highly-reſpectable meeting of noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the Eaſt Riding, lately held at Beverley. Among others preſent were Lords Southampton, one of the generals of the diſtrict, Sir Charles Hotham, colonel of the Eaſt York Militia, the Rev. Dr. Kepling, dean of Peterborough, Col. Creyke, Major Topham, H. Oſbaldeſton, and R. Denniſon, eſqrs. Similar addreſſes have been voted by the corporations of Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Beverley, and ſeveral other places in this county.

Married.] At Bradford, J. H. Buſke, eſq. ſon of Sir Wadſworth Buſke, bart. to Miſs M. Dawſon, of Royd's Hall.——Mr. W. Cryer, linen-draper, to Miſs E. Wilſon.

At Halifax, W. Alexander, M. D. to Miſs H. Pickford, of Milne's Bridge, near Huddersfield.

At Wakefield, Capt. Mac Cleverty, of the corps of Royal Marines, to Miſs E. Maude.

At Knareſborough, Mr. Simpſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Long.

At Rippon, Mr. R. Hiſlop, wine-merchant, to Miſs Pearſon.——M. Prickett, jun. eſq. of Burlington, to Miſs E. Prickett, of Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, London.—Mr. Wriggleſworth, merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs M. Cayley, of Whitby.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Cooper, grocer, to Miſs D. Broadhead, of Leeds.

At York, Mr. Shepherd, to Miſs Forbes, eldeſt

eldeſt daughter of the late P. Forbes, eſq. clerk of the peace for the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Smith, ſilk-mercer, of London, to Miſs M. Kaye.—Mr. W. Engliſh, merchant, to Miſs Hurd, daughter of the late Dr. Hurd —Mr Caſs, ſurgeon, late apothecary at the Infirmary, to Miſs Reader —Mr. J. Halſtead, cotton-manufacturer, of Erringden, to Miſs Sutcliffe of Heptonſtall, near Halifax.

Died] At York, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Bewlay, ſhoe-maker, and common-council-man for Micklegate Ward.—Mrs. Breary, wife of Mr. T. Breary, coach-maker.—Aged 69, Mr. Aſkwith, woolen-draper.—Aged 55, Mr. J. Burnley, upwards of 19 years keeper of Peter Priſon, in this city.—Mr. T. Maſſey, butcher.—In his 24th year, Mr. R Coningworth, muſic maſter; a young man who had highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his profeſſional abilities, and was deſervedly eſteemed for his exemplary filial affection. It is intended to publiſh three of his ſonatas, which are conſidered by his friends, as indiſputable evidences of the fertility of his fancy, the accuracy of his judgment, and the delicacy of his taſte.

In his 76th year, Mr. R. Hartley, flax-dreſſer.

At Hull, aged 34, J. Hall, eſq. lieutenant in the 15th regiment of foot —In her 19th year, Miſs F. Hilyard, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Hilyard, late landing waiter at the Cuſtom Houſe.—Aged 38, Capt. J. Rudd, of the American ſhip, Richmond. His funeral was attended by all the captains of ſhips belonging to the United States, at this port, together with a number of other reſpectable inhabitants.

Aged 37, Mrs. Bunney, wife of Capt. W. Bunney, of the ſhip Neva.—Aged 62, Mr. J. Prudom, formerly of Hornſea.

At Leeds, Mr. Pickering, merchant, partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Sturdy, Buckle, and Pickering.—Mrs. Greaves, relict of the late Mr. Greaves, merchant.—Mrs. Coulton, relict of the late Mr. G. Coulton, attorney.—In his 70th year, Mr. Leathley, one of the members of the common council.

At Scarborough, aged 60, J. Hopper, eſq. one of the bailiffs for the borough.

At Doncaſter, aged 58, Mrs. Nicholſon, widow, of the Woolpack Inn.

At Snaith, Mrs. Faulkner.

At Wakefield, Mr. Jackſon, formerly an ironmonger.—Mr. R. Earnſhaw, jun.—J. Lumbe, eſq.

At Bradford, advanced in years, Mr. J. Brogden, attorney.

At Sheffield, aged 21, Miſs M. Shipley, an amiable young woman, of the ſociety of Quakers. She died ſuddenly and unexpectedly, as ſhe was reſting on a ſettee.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Cadman.—Mrs. Raybold.

At Aldborough, Mrs. Smithſon, widow.

At Market Weighton, aged 69, Mr. J. Edwards, a reſpectable farmer.

At Burneſton, near Bedale, Capt. Robinſon.

At Hartforth, near Richmond, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Raine, wife of the Rev. Mr. Raine.

At Kirkbride, in her 39th year, Mrs. Metcalfe, daughter of the late J. Clough, eſq. of York.

At Thormanby, in his 30th year, the Rev. R. Walker, curate, &c. The number of "ſad and aching hearts" that attended the remains of this worthy gentleman to his laſt home, are the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of general affliction at his death.

Lately, at Philadelphia, North America, Mrs. Aſtley, formerly of Manchester, and daughter of the late Mr. J. Shute, of Leeds.

In London, the Rev. S. Harper, of the Britiſh Muſeum, and nephew to the late S. Harper, eſq. alderman of Leeds.

At Knottingley, in his 75th year, Mr. Clark, ſurgeon and apothecary; a gentleman highly eſteemed in his profeſſional capacity, as likewiſe for the integrity and benevolence of his private character.

At Crooks, near Sheffield, Mr. W. Bradſhaw.

At Lotherſdale, in his 54th year, Mr. J. Brown, an approved miniſter among the people called Quakers, by whom he was conſidered as a ſort of martyr to the religious tenets of that ſociety, having been one of the priſoners who, a few years ago, were confined in the Caſtle of York, for tythes, at the ſuit of Dr. G. Markham, vicar of Carlton, in the Weſt Riding.

At Ugglesforth, Mrs. Rennie, eldeſt daughter of the late C. J. Priſſick, eſq. of York.

At Thornton-le-Moor, near Northallerton, very ſuddenly, Mr. Wilkinſon.

At Banner's-croft, near Sheffield, in her 21ſt year, Miſs A. Birks, of Sheffield.

LANCASHIRE.

A boat, laden with coal, was navigated, for the firſt time, on the firſt of June laſt, on the Lancaſter Canal, through the tunnel at Whittle Hills, and her cargo was diſcharged into waggons, at the termination of the canal at Walton. Twenty-ſeven waggons, laden with the above cargo, containing about one ton each, were drawn by one horſe only, a mile and a half along the railway, to the works of Meſſrs. Clayton, at Bamber Bridge. The waggons extended nearly one hundred yards in length, upon the rail road. The deſign of effecting a tunnel through ſuch a ſituation, was long accounted impracticable, and by all is allowed to have been attended with almoſt inſurmountable difficulties.

A Beacon, which was laſt year attempted without ſucceſs, has been lately erected on the Bell Rock, near Liverpool. It is very ſtrong

ſtrong of its kind, and conſpicuous enough to be ſeen at the diſtance of 10 miles, in clear weather. It remains, however, to be aſcertained, by time and experience, how far mariners can ſafely place a dependance upon it, as it has not yet withſtood the winter ſtorms, and as it has been hitherto believed, that no erection would ſtand on the above dangerous ridge, till the inventor of this beacon, (who has likewiſe invented a new kind of light-houſe,) firſt began to make models for it.

During the laſt war, the town of Liverpool is computed to have increaſed, in its extent, at leaſt one-ſixth part; in its population, about one-fourth part; and in the aggregate of its commercial property, nearly one-half. During the late ſhort interval of peace, the increaſe has been at leaſt, in an equal proportion. In either ſtate the progreſſive proſperity of the town has proceeded without interruption, and with a rapidity ſuppoſed to be unexampled in the hiſtory of any other town in this country.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. W. Henry, to Miſs Bayley —Mr. G. L. Becher, of Frankfort, to Miſs C. A. Ulrica Shunk.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Statham, to Miſs H. Heathcote, daughter of the late Rev H. Heathcote, rector of Walton, near Liverpool.—Mr. R. Fletcher, merchant, to Miſs Andrews, of Rivington Hall —Mr. J. H. Machell, merchant, to Miſs J. Welſh.—Mr. Banning, to Miſs Spicer, of London.

At Rochdale, Mr. C. Braſſey, jun. of Bruerton, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Chadwick.

At Lancaſter, Mr. J. Smith, coach-proprietor, to Miſs B. Pritt.—Mr. W. Branthwaite, ironmonger, to Miſs E. Atkinſon.

At Blackburn, Mr. Entwiſle, ſurgeon, to Miſs C. Ainſworth.

At Warrington, Mr. J. Bolton, to Miſs M. Fynney.

At Preſton, Mr. E. Forſhaw, attorney, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Llanffman, in the iſle of Angleſea, R. Edwards, eſq. of Nanhoron, lieut. col. of the Carnarvonſhire Militia, to Miſs Lloyd, of Rhoſbeiris

Died] At Warrington, in May laſt, of a decline, Miſs Allard, aged 26, ſiſter to the Rev. William Allard, of Coſeley, Staffordſhire. She was a lady of great mental abilities, excellent moral character, and truly exemplary life; and, unlike many ladies of a ſimilar age, ſhe devoted a part of her time to thoſe ſtudies, which are generally purſued by the other ſex, and in which ſhe attained to conſiderable eminence.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Aſhton, houſehold broker.—Mr. T. Mathews.—Aged 85, Mrs. Berry, mother of Meſſrs. T. and H. Berry. Mrs. Horton, ſchool-miſtreſs.—Of a rapid decline, aged 24, Mrs. Wedgewood, wife of Mr. Wedgewood, grocer.—Mrs. Cropper —Aged 61, Mr. J. Shute.—Mr T. Dickinſon, merchant, highly endeared to all ranks of ſociety, as a Chriſtian and truly honeſt man. —Miſs A. Topham.

At Manchester, aged about 22, Mr. J. Duffy.—Aged 32, Mr. T. Rothwell, fuſtian manufacturer.—Mrs. Ruſhton, wife of Mr. E. Ruſhton, wine merchant.—Mrs. Dalton. —Of a decline, Mr E. Rowbotham, joiner and market looker.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, linen-draper—Mrs. Heywood, relict of the late Mr. T. Heywood, ſmallware manufacturer.

In Salford, in her 17th year, Miſs A. Mathewſon, of the Royal Oak public houſe. —Mr. J. Pennington.—Mr J. Milner, a reputable farrier.

At Preſcot, aged 61, W. Atherton, eſq.

On the 20th of February laſt, at Demerara, in the Weſt Indies, in his 26th year, Mr. W. Birkmyer, jun. engraver, late of Liverpool.—On the 27th of April laſt, in the iſland of Antigua, after an illneſs of only 21 hours, B. Entwiſle, eſq. He was deſcended from an antient family of the town of Liverpool.

At Lentworth Hall, in Wyerſdale, near Lancaſter, aged 71, Mrs. Thompſon, ſiſter to R. Hathornthwaite, eſq. of Lower Lee.

At Everton, Mrs. Rhodes.—Mr. A. L. Syers.

Lately, at Philadelphia, Mrs. Aſtley, formerly of Manchester, and daughter of the late Mr. J. Shute, of Liverpool.—At Briſtol, aged 28, Mr. R. Hand, of Ewood, in this county.—At Douglas, in the Iſle of Man, in his 63d year, P. Scott, M. D.

At New Biggin, in Low Furneſs, aged 42, Mr. J. Kendall.

At Woolton, in his 73d year, Mr. H. Harper.

CHESHIRE.

A Correſpondent of the Cheſter Chronicle, recommends to all farmers who ſow rape-ſeed, to ſow with it a ſmall portion of parſley, at the ſame time; this he pronounces an infallible preſervative againſt the malady well known by the name of *reſp*, in ſheep; he alſo adviſes to ſow parſley on turnep land, at the time of hoeing turneps. The above Correſpondent aſſerts that he has purſued this plan upwards of 25 years, and during that time has never loſt one ſheep either on rape or turnep lands.

Mr. Bott, of Nantwich, has now in his poſſeſſion, a five year old bull, that weighs not leſs than 2520lb. With an almoſt unequalled ſmallneſs of bone, the animal is likewiſe, in every reſpect, perfect in point of ſymmetry.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Whittell, ſenior rope-maker, to Mrs. Linney.—Mr. Young, glover, to Miſs Wilkinſon, milliner.

At Wrenbury, Mr. R. Holland, of the Royals, in Newhall, to Miſs Taylor, daughter of the Reverend G. Taylor, rector of Tilſtock.

At Great Budworth, Mr. C. Newman,

merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs J. Stubbs, daughter of Mr. J. Stubbs, timber merchant, of Northwich.

Died.] At Cheſter, Miſs Baird, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Munnerley, of the moon-tavern.—Miſs Huxley, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Huxley, writing ſtationer.—Mr. T. Coathup, wine merchant.—Mr. Chenney, taylor.—Mr. W. Eltoft, brandy merchant.—Mrs. Newell, wife of Mr. Newell, hairdreſſer.—In the prime of life, Mr. C. D. Henchman, attorney.

At Nantwich, Mr. J. Podmore.

At Congleton, Mrs. Stedman.

At Wardle-hall, near Nantwich, Mr. Acton.

At Boughton, near Cheſter, Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late Mr. Clayton, gardiner.

At Dareſbury, Mr. R. Shaw, timber-merchant.

Lately, in the iſland of Jamaica, the Rev. J. Jones, chaplain of the Elephant ſhip of war, and ſon of the late Mr. H. Jones, of Cheſter.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] G. Meynell, Eſq. of Langley, to Miſs Jebb, of Tapton-grove, near Cheſterfield.—Mr. Glover, of Spring-hill, Birmingham, to Miſs Mansfield, of Derby.

In London, Mr. J. B. Lynch, ſurgeon, of Great Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs L. Daniel, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, in her 43d year, Mrs. Fletcher, relict of the late Mr. J. Fletcher, ſilverſmith.

At Tideſwell, R. White, gent.—Mr. J. Redfern, of Wheatcroft.—Aged 40, Mr. J. Smith, brazier and tinman.

At Wood End, aged 65, P. Nightingale, eſq.

At Spondon, Mrs. Wilmot, widow.

At Ockbrook, aged 34, Mr. M. S. Dalby, late of Biggin.

At Sea, aged 23, Mr. T. Bright, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. Bright, of Inkerſole, near Cheſterfield, and lieut. of the Nemeſis ſhip of war. This very promiſing officer, while in the act of giving directions to the painters, fell from the platform, by his foot unfortunately ſlipping, and was drowned before the boats could get to him.

Aged 73, Mr. W. Stenſon, of Marſh Flatt, near Aſhton, upon Trent.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. S. Holland, painter, to Miſs S. Wilſon.—Mr. Earp, farmer, of Toton, to Mrs. Saywell.—Mr. R. Maltby, to Miſs Bates, of Duffield.

Died.] At Nottingham, in her 73d year, Mrs. E. Webſter, mother of Mr. Webſter, grocer.—In his 90th year, Mr. R. Deane, late grocer and cheeſemonger.

At Newark, in his 43d year, Mr. W. L. Clarke, of the Caſtle and Falcon inn; an uſeful neighbour, a chearful companion, and a truly honeſt man.

At Weſt Retford, Mr. F. Grant, of the Newcaſtle Arms inn.

At Kelham, near Newark, in his 61ſt year, Mr. C. Langſdale.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. C. Mountain, architect, late of Hull, to Miſs Wilcox.

At Stamford, Mr. Weldon, draper, to Miſs Bowker.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Decamp, of Hartford, to Miſs Griffiths, of the Fountain-inn.

At Fiſkerton, near Lincoln, G. Harriſon, eſq. to Mrs Scoley.

At Uppingham, Rutland, Mr. M. Sneath, to Miſs Fox.

At Wrawby, J. Metcalfe, M. D. of Brigg, to Miſs Bentley, eldeſt daughter of H. Bentley, eſq.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 70, Mr. W. Moſs. He is ſuppoſed to have died, in conſequence of having unfortunately fallen from his horſe, as he was found dead near to the race courſe.

Aged 28, the Rev. J. Whitcombe, M.A. Vicar of St. Martin, in this city, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral.

At Stamford, advanced in year, Mrs. Elſham, ſiſter in law to Mr. Crane.

At Biſbrooke, Rutland, aged 81, Mr. W. Williams, farmer.

On the 16th of September laſt, at Fort Johnſon, in Cape Fear river, North Carolina, aged 35, Mr. T. Brookes, ſon of Mr. J. Brookes, late of Calthithorpe, in this county.—Mr. J. Frith, of Holbeach-marſh.

At Great Hale, aged 63, Mr. R. Creaſy, ſen. farmer.—Aged 73, Mr. B. Cook, farmer and grazier, of Barlings, near Lincoln.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Carpenter, farmer, of North Luffenham, Rutland.—Aged 18, Miſs Pinder, of Donington.

At Ribey Grave, near Caſtor, M. Tomlinſon, eſq. He has bequeathed the greater part of his property, to a conſiderable amount, to his lordſhip the Biſhop of Lincoln.—Aged 64, Mrs. A. Cox, of Barrowden, in Rutland.

At Skillington, near Colſterworth, E. Digby, gent late of Ketton and Dunſby.

At Morton, near Gainſborough, aged 40, Mr. R. Stephenſon.

At Teigh, in Rutland, of a conſumptive complaint, in her 27th year, Miſs F. Bunting.

At Wilſthorpe, in this county, Mr. Waldegrave, of Caſtor, near Peterboro'.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Blunt, attorney, of Loughborough, to Miſs M. Dalby, of Caſtle Donington.

In London, Mr. Stevenſon, woolſtapler, of Northampton, to Miſs Harding; and alſo Mr. Milner, of Morley, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs M. Harding, both daughters of the late Mr. Harding, of Market Harborough, in this county.

Mr. T. Bennett, of Hirkby Muxloe, to Miſs

Miſs Wright, of Newtown.—The Rev. J. Boyer, of Quorndon, to Miſs Pochin, of Morcot, in Rutland.—Mr. J. Boden, hoſier, of Loughborough, to Miſs L. Grime, of Swarkſtone, near Derby.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Lomas.—Mrs. Stephenſon, of the Manner's Arms public-houſe.

At Aſhby de la Zouch, Miſs A. Timms.

At Caſtle Donington, Miſs M. A. D. Davis.—Aged 31, Mr. Henſhaw, draper and hatter.

At Altona, in Germany, on the 5th of June laſt, S. Bracebridge Abney, eſq. of Lindley-hall, in this county.

At Belton, the Rev. J. Glazebrook, vicar. Some years ago, he publiſhed an "Apology for Infant Baptiſm," in anſwer to the late Gilbert Wakefield.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Armitage, Mr. M. Redfern, of Birmingham, to Miſs Salmon.—Mr. Fairbanks, ſchoolmaſter, of Stafford, to Miſs Hill, of Forebridge.—Mr. T. Moore, of Tardebig, to Miſs Pratt, of Clent.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Badderley.—Mrs. Anſlow.

At Walſall, aged 63, Mrs. M. Biddle, wife of Mr. J. Biddle, ſaddle-tree maker.

At Alceſter, aged 67, Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Mr. W. Jones, attorney.—Mrs. Kendrick, of Bloxwick, near Walſall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Earl of Aylesford, lord of the manor of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, having lately viſited the medicinal ſprings at that place, after a ſatisfactory enquiry into the nature, properties, and cures, performed by theſe waters, ordered, at his own expence, the well to be put into a handſome ſtate of repair.—His lordſhip intends to ſecure the benefit of theſe waters to the poor, and to build a bath, to be appropriated to their uſe. His lordſhip likewiſe inſpected the different improvements of the inhabitants, Mr. Abbott's bath, Mr. Sinker's elegant new buildings, offices, &c. &c.—The writer of this article ſuggeſts another improvement to be added to the before-mentioned, viz. that of the road from Coventry, through Stoneleigh, Leamington, and Tachbrooke, into the Banbury road, which, if it could be ſubſtantially effected, the meritorious exertions of the inhabitants of Leamington would, he conceives, be crowned with complere ſucceſs.

An act of parliament has lately paſſed for erecting a new church (to be called Chriſt Church) in the town of Birmingham, and for providing a maintenance and reſidence for the miniſter or perpetual curate thereof.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Mott, currier, to Miſs E. Croughton.—Mr. Griffith, attorney, of Liverpool, to Miſs Webb.—Mr. R. Baker, merchant, to Miſs C. Palmer.—Mr. G. Wood, of St. George's Tavern, to Mrs. Wright.

Mr. Watſon, bruſh-maker, of Coventry, to Miſs Aſton, of Berkeſwell.

Died.] At Moſeley, near Birmingham, Mrs. Mooty, of Beaudeſart.

At Birmingham, the Rev. R. Scholefield, miniſter of the old meeting.—Mrs. Wright.—Mrs. Mountford.—Mrs. Howlett.—Mrs. Smith.—Aged 63, Mrs. M Heath.—Mrs. Kettle, relict of the late J. Kettle, eſq.—Aged 45. Mrs A. Sherratt, ſiſter to Mr. T. Sherratt, London carrier.

Mrs. Jenkins, of Saltley Hall, near Birmingham.—Mr. Wilkes, farmer, of Acock's Green, near Birmingham.

On the firſt of April, at ſea, on his paſſage from Calcutta, Mr. E. Harvey, youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. S. Harvey, of Birmingham.

At Coſeley, Mr. E. Smith, and a few days after Miſs S. Smith, ſon and daughter of Mr. J. Smith, coalmaſter.

On the 24th of April laſt, in Port Royal, Jamaica, in his 19th year, Lieut. C. Mackorekell, 3d ſon of Mr. Mackorekell, of Birmingham.

At Kettleburn Heath, in her 24th year, Mrs. Wilſon.

At Solihull, Mrs. J. Powell.

In his 24th year, Mr. J. Hobſon, of Kinver.

SHROPSHIRE.

The labourers employed by Sir Richard Hill, bart. in his park at Hawkſtone, under the direction of his head gardener, have lately made ſome intereſting diſcoveries, in tracing the foundations of the once famous old fortreſs, called the Red Caſtle. The remains of two more circular towers have been found, which, for ſeveral centuries, have been buried under vaſt quantities of earth, ſtones, and rubbiſh, as a great number of venerable oaks and other trees were growing on the ſurface of the ruins. The original entrance to the caſtle has alſo been diſcovered, and laid bare; as are, likewiſe, many detached portions of the extenſive ancient walls, which nearly encompaſſed the whole of this prodigious rock. Although of a ſurprizing thickneſs, they are built in a ſtyle of elegance which few modern ſtructures can lay claim to.

Abſtract of the ſtate of the Priſon Charities at Shrewſbury for the year, ending at Midſummer, 1803, which charities were eſtabliſhed for the following laudable purpoſes:—To enable debtors to earn the means of their ſubſiſtence while in confinement, to reward their induſtry and good behaviour while there; and to furniſh them with ſuch implements or materials on their quitting the priſon, as may enable them to ſupport themſelves and families, on their return to ſociety. To encourage induſtry, penitence, and orderly behaviour, in criminal priſoners; and to furniſh with clothes and implements those who, on quitting priſon, ſhall produce a certificate of their good behaviour; and, laſt,

laſtly, to provide ſuch as ſhall be diſmiſſed with a ſmall ſum competent to the means of immediate maintenance, in order to prevent the temptation of committing a crime for that purpoſe.

Received.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of laſt year's account in the hands of the Treaſurer	33	1	1
Subſcriptions	68	6	6
Donations	1	1	0
Charity-boxes	9	5	5¾
Subſcriptions from 1798 to 1801	22	5	6
	£133	19	4¾

Diſburſed.	£.	s.	d.
Rewards to induſtrious debtors	1	15	6
..... criminals	21	5	3
..... to debtors on quitting the priſon	2	15	0
..... to criminals on quitting the priſon	37	17	1
Milk for the young children	3	13	2
Books	13	6	11
Printing and advertiſing reports	3	13	0
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands	35	5	11¼
Subſcriptions in arrear for 1802	14	7	6
	£133	19	4¾

Subſcriptions in arrear, from 1798 to 1801	6	9	0

Married] Mr. J. Arkinſtall, to Miſs S. Murray, both of Eaton upon Terne.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Oakley, of Srapleton, to Miſs A. Wilding.—W. Simpſon, M.D. of Hilton Cottage, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Powell.—Mr. W. Pugh, late of Biſhop's Caſtle, to Mrs. Bullock.—Mr. G. Broughall, of Kinſell, to Miſs A. Rawlins.

At Welſhpool, Mr. P. Pritchard, to Mrs. M. Burley, of the Bulthey

At Aſhford, Mr. Harper, to Miſs Prodgers.—Mr. W. Wilkes, grocer, of Wellington, to Miſs Chune, of Shiffnall.

At Wroxeter, Lieut. Holme, of the royal marines, to Miſs H. Bennett, of Donington.

Died] At Shrewſbury, Miſs Browne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Browne, of Myſod, Montgomeryſhire.—In her 87th year, Mrs. Jones.

At Ludlow, E. Parſons, eſq. late of Onibury.—Mrs. A. Dickinſon.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. Edwards, of the Unicorn inn.—Mr. R. Price, ſon of Mrs. Price, of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Whitchurch, aged 36, Mr. J. Humphries, plumber and glazier.

At Newport, Mr. Hill, of the Bell public-houſe.—Mr. Meek, auctioneer.—Mr. W. Wheatley, butcher.—Mr. Grimſhaw, ſeveral years ſteward to Sir Edward Smythe, bart. of Acton Burnell.

Mrs. Rees, of Edgley, near Whitchurch.—Aged 17, of a dropſy, Mr. T. Williams, grandſon of Mr. T. Glover, of the Farm, near Whitchurch.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Woodall, carpenter, of the Wey Mill, near Whitchurch.—Mr. C. Jukes, of Cottle, near High Ercall.—Aged 78, R. Burton, eſq. of Longner. This gentleman, during the laſt four or five years, lived a very retired life, having made over his eſtates to his eldeſt ſon; but before that period he had always diſtributed cheerfully to the poor. He was a cordial benefactor to the Salop infirmary, and had been formerly treaſurer of that inſtitution. Mr. Burton ſerved the office of high-ſheriff for this county, in the year 1763.

Mr J. Gittens, of Ruyton, of the Eleven Towns.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married] Mr. Wheeler, of Bidford, Warwickſhire, to Miſs A. Baker, of Kington, in this county.

At Bromeſgrove, Mr. Palmer, to Miſs Morris.

Died] At Worceſter, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Thomas, publican, well known by the whimſical appellation of *King Thomas*.—Mr. W. Munn, of the Bell Inn, St. John's, near Worceſter—Mrs. Wicks, of Penſax.—Mr. W. Ballard, of Badſey.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Leominſter, Capt. Naſh, to Miſs M. Duppa.

Died] At Hereford, in his 49th year, Mr. Lockett, glaſs and earthen-ware factor.—Aged 73, Mr. F. Thomas, formerly an eminent builder.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Baker, wine-dealer.—In his 46th year, Mr. Miles, watchmaker.

At Leominſter, in his 80th year, Mr. Turner, baker and maltſter.—In his 66th year, Mr. Jones, of Huntington.

On the 30th of April laſt, in the iſland of St Lucia, Weſt Indies, in his 20th year, Mr. S. Allen, midſhipman on board the Centaur ſhip of war, and fourth ſon of the Rev. T. Allen, of Leominſter, in this county.

At the family manſion of Stoke Edith, in this county, in his 57th year, the Hon. Edward Foley, M.P. for the county of Worceſter, and uncle to the preſent Lord Foley; a gentleman gifted with a ſuperior underſtanding, an ingenious diſpoſition, and poliſhed manners. At an early age, he was choſen to repreſent the county of Worceſter in Parliament, and continued in that office during ſeven ſucceſſive ſeſſions. Mr. Foley was ſtrongly attached to that illuſtrious ſenator, and active patriot, Mr. Fox, as well in an union of political principles, as in the habits of private friendſhip. His attention to the intereſts of his conſtituents, his known love to the conſtitution of his country, his affability, good ſenſe, and proverbial honeſty, ſo compleatly inſured him the reſpect of the county, that his re-election was *never* oppoſed in a ſingle inſtance. In private life, his ſocial and convivial qualities endeared him to an extenſive circle of friends; poſſeſſing wit without vulgarity, and a fund of anecdotes, which never wounded private feelings,

ings, his preſence invariably inſured feſtivity, and his voice has often "ſet the table on a roar." Mr. Foley was firſt married to Lady Anne Coventry, by whom he had no iſſue; and ſecondly, to Miſs Hodget, of Preſtwood, in Staffordſhire, by whom he has left three ſons and two daughters.

At Pencraig Court, in the pariſh of Goodrich, near Roſs, Mr. J. Robinſon, formerly of Bayſham. He fell down ſuddenly as he was proceeding to his chamber to drink tea, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Davis, of Abington, to Miſs Fox, of the White Hart Inn, of Cirenceſter.—Mr. T. Dowle, jun. of Churcham, to Miſs Newman, of Laſſington.

At Box, Mr. E. Mullins, to Miſs Phillips.

At Marſhfield, J. E. Stock, M.D. to Miſs C. Shapland.

At Stroud, Mr. W. Pitt, to Miſs E. Meredith.

Died.] At Glouceſter, aged 72, Mr. Wakefield, owner.—Mrs. Waſhbourne, wife of Mr. T. Waſhbourne, druggiſt.—Mr. Jones, cork-cutter.

At Tewkeſbury, the Rev. H. Collett, A.M. the laſt ſurvivor of a family long reſpectable for their virtues, whoſe well-earned fame he not only did not tarniſh, but it was his glory to eſtabliſh for himſelf, a well-founded title to univerſal eſteem.

At Berkeley, aged 74, Mr. Pick, ſteward to the Earl of Berkeley.

At Painſwick, Mr. Jenner, ſurgeon and apothecary; a gentleman of great humanity, activity, and ſkill, in his profeſſion.

Mrs. Wanſey, relict of the late Mr. Wanſey, an eminent clothier, of Warminſter.

E. Sheppard, eſq. of Gateſcombe Park.

At Henbury, Mr. R. Jenkins, carpenter. As he was returning home from Briſtol, he ſuddenly dropped down, and inſtantly expired.

At Pucklechurch, Mr. W. Nichols, an eminent grazier.

At Freſhford, Mr. Welſh, of the New Inn.

In London, aged 85, Mrs. Hardwick, formerly of Glouceſter, and mother of the preſent Mr. Hardwicke, of that city.

Mrs. M. Hartley, ſiſter of D. Hartley, eſq. of Lyegrove, in this county, and of Belvidere, Bath.

At Clingre, in the pariſh of Cam, Miſs M. Long.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. E. Marſhall, A.M. of Oriel College, to Miſs Churchill, of Deddington.

At Hook Norton, Mr. J. Heynes, taylor, to Miſs M. Lamport.

At Great Milton, Mr. R. Griffin, of Chilworth, to Miſs E. Wells.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 44, Mr. J. Price, collar-maker.—aged 68, Mr. J. Stevens, one of the yeomen-beadles in the Univerſity.—Suddenly, aged 75, Mr. W. Palmer.

At Henley, aged 79, J. Brooks, eſq.

At Hook Norton, aged 41, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. J. Bailey, collector of exciſe, of Briſtol.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. T. Berridge, draper and taylor, to Miſs Adkins, of Ravenſthorpe.

At Huntingdon, J. Bedford, eſq. to Miſs Hunt.

At Guilſborough, W. Abbott, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Ward.—Mr. Joſh. Freeſtone, baker, of Harrowden, to Miſs C. Johnſon, of Courteenhall-grounds.—Mr. T. Shephard, draper, of Towceſter, to Miſs Mumford, milliner, of Woodford, niece to Mr. W. Mumford, of Daventry.

Died.] Mrs. Faſcott, of Ecton, near Northampton.

At Bedford, Mr. J. Emery, currier.

At Wansford, aged 48, Mrs. Mitchell, widow.

At Leckamſtead, Bucks, Mrs. Let. Read, wife of the Rev. J. Th. A. Reed.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The famous ſtatue of the Goddeſs Ceres, lately brought from the temple of Eleuſis, near Athens, by Meſſrs. Clarke and Cripps, has been lately preſented by theſe gentlemen to the Univerſity of Cambridge. Workmen are now buſy in placing it in the library, on a pedeſtal deſigned by Flaxman, (and executed by Thompſon, of Cambridge,) from the original in the portico in the temple of Minerva at Athens. The ſtatue, which is one ſolid maſs of marble, weighs about a ton and a half.

Married.] At March in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. T. Gray, eldeſt ſon of Captain O. Gray, to Miſs Brown.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 60, Mr. R. Biſhop, a reſpectable taylor and draper.—In his 77th year, Mr. E Yorke, formerly an upholſterer, but had retired from buſineſs, through misfortunes and indiſpoſition, ſome years ago.

At Newmarket, the Rev. Dr. Frampton, juſtice of the peace for this county and Suffolk, and many years one of the principal tutors of St. John's College, Cambridge.—His public act, on taking his degree of Doctor in divinity, in the ſenate-houſe, at the inſtallation in the year 1769, was very highly and deſervedly admired at the time, for its learning and peculiar elegance and grace.

Mr. J. Oſbourne, many years training-groom to the Hon. T. W. Coventry; a man inferior to none in his profeſſion for dexterity and activity, and highly reſpected as a rare example of integrity and fidelity.

At Babraham, aged 67, Mr. H. Darnton, of London.

At Wiſbeach, in her 56th year, Mrs. Dixon, relict of the late Mr. J. Dixon, attorney.—Mr. J. Swainſborough, ſtone-maſon.

At Trumpington, Mrs. Cumming, wife of Mr. Cumming, ſchoolmaſter.—Miſs S. Bullen, ſecond daughter of Mr. Alderman Bullen, of Barnwell abbey.

NORFOLK.

At a late aſſembly of the Corporation of Norwich, a report was read on the ſubject of the water-works lately conſtructed in that city, ſigned by four gentlemen requeſted to ſurvey them, two of whom were engineers, one an architect, and one a millwright, by which it appears that the proprietors have expended the ſum of 10,000l. and upwards in the execution and completion of the ſaid works, and which, in the opinion of the above gentlemen, have been conſtructed in the moſt effectual and workmanlike manner, and ſo as to be fully calculated to produce all the benefits and advantages to the inhabitants of the city that Mr. Milne's plan was intended to effect, could the ſame have been carried into execution.

It has been lately reſolved at a quarterly-aſſembly of the Corporation of Norwich, that a new bridge, either of Portland-ſtone or iron, ſhould be built in the pariſh of St. Michael, at Coſlany, in that city. The old bridge is to be taken down, and the new one to be built in the ſame ſituation. In the conſtruction of the intended bridge, whether it be built of ſtone or of iron, (in which latter caſe the uſe of forged iron is precluded,) there is to be one arch of thirty-ſix feet in ſpan; the width of the bridge in that ſpace which is termed the clear of the parapet, is to be ſixteen feet, including a footway of four feet wide on the weſtern ſide; the footway to be paved with Scotch granite, and the carriage-way with ſuitable paving-ſtones.

The motion for a dutiful and loyal addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent important criſis, lately made at an aſſembly of the Corporation of Norwich, was, at firſt, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by ſeveral of the Common Council, who objected to it in toto, and, at length, ultimately rejected, there being for the adareſs 19, againſt it 29.

Married.] The Rev. T. Talbot, of Catton, to Miſs Hill, only daughter of J. Hill, jun. eſq. of Wells.—J. Hill, jun. eſq. of Wells, to Miſs J. Hay, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel David Hay, of the royal artillery.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 24, Mrs. Leman, wife of Mr. A. Leman, grocer.—Aged 44, Mr. J. Herring, woollen-draper.—Aged 88, Mrs. M. Tucker.—In her 35th year, Mrs. R. Boardman, wife of Mr. Boardman, taylor.—Aged 63, Mr. Oſbourne, maſter of the Bruſhmaker's-arms public-houſe.—Aged 49, Mr. R. Holds, many years a faithful, induſtrious ſervant of Mr. Goſs, dyer.—Aged 62, Mr. W. Barnes.—Aged 65, Mr. Aldridge, a travelling linen-draper. His death was partly the effect of an unfortunate accident: in attempting to cut a ſtick from a hedge a few days before, he had ſlipped down, and either fractured or diſlocated his ancle in ſuch a manner as to render an amputation neceſſary; this, however, he conſtantly refuſed to ſubmit to, and a violent fever enſued, which terminated his life.

Aged 26, Miſs M. Earl.—Aged 66, Mr. T. Deday.—Aged 77, C. Le Grys, eſq.—In her 57th year, Mrs. Hales.—Aged 107, Mrs. M. Franklyn.—Aged 82, Mrs. S. Palmer, formerly houſekeeper to Mrs. Bates, of Cringleford.—Aged 69, Mr. T. Atkins, cabinet-maker.—Aged 70, J. H. Deere, gent. formerly an eminent grocer.

At Lynn, aged 75, Mr. J. Dennis, formerly of Mint Lynn.

At Thetford, Mr. T. Deriſley, formerly of Croxton.

At Wells in her 86th year, Mrs. C. Moy, who had filled the humble but uſeful office of ſchoolmiſtreſs, for the ſpace of 56 years, with credit to herſelf and advantage to her numerous pupils.

At North Walſham, aged 56, the Rev. J. Hepworth, rector of Gunton, &c. and vicar of the mediety of Felmingham.

At Cromer, Mr. C. Rice, formerly an auctioneer at North Walſham.

Mr. T. Harriſon, ſchoolmaſter, at Terrington St. John's, in Marſhland.

At Kimberley, Mr. J. Hare, a ſkilful and active ſurveyor of ſeveral turnpike-roads in this county and in Suffolk

In London, Mrs Wright, wife of T. Wright, eſq banker, and daughter of the late T. Havers, eſq. of Norwich.—Mrs. Luck, of Honingham.

At North Repps, the lady of W. Colquhoun, eſq.

At Blofield, aged 100, Mr. J. Broughton.

Aged 70, Mr. Oſbert Spinks, of Runcton-Holme, late a conſiderable farmer at Crimpleſham, near Downham Market.

At Athill, Miſs A. Oldfield.

In London, aged 85, Mr. Graham, father of Mr. W. Graham, haberdaſher, of Norwich.

At Hardingham, in his 58th year, Mr. E. Allcock.—Aged 75, Mr. P. Humphrey, of Snoring.—Miſs Harvey, of Catton.—Mrs. Staunton, of Derſingham, near King's Lynn.—Miſs Green, of Buckenham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. P. T. Long, attorney, of Ipſwich, to Miſs C. Cooke, of Little Wenham.

At Bury, Mr. R. Thompſon, brewer of Norwich, and late of Cambridge, to Miſs S. Crick.—The Rev. H. J. Woollaſton, rector of Paſton, in Northamptonſhire, to Miſs L. Symonds, youngeſt daughter of the late W. Symonds, eſq.

At Metfield, Mr. Chaſe, butcher and farmer, to Miſs Norman, of Beccles.

Mr. Pymer, organiſt, of Beccles, to Miſs C. But-

C. Butcher, of Mettingham.—Mr. J. T. Primroſe, ſurgeon, of Wrentham, to Miſs Criſp, eldeſt daughter of W. Criſp, gent. of Froſtenden.

Died.] At Bungay, in her 84th year, Mrs. Lagden, a maiden lady.

At Beccles, aged 46, Mrs. Purvis, widow of Mr. R. Purvis, ſurgeon, whoſe death was announced in our laſt number.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Lewis, widow of R. Lewis, eſq. late of Norwich.—Mrs. Auſtin, of Saphiſton.—Mr. J. Cooper, farmer, of Brightwell, ſon of Mr. Cooper, of Culford.—Rather ſuddenly, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Bird, ſhopkeeper, of Bradfield Combuſt, near Bury.

At Needham Market, aged 20, Miſs S. Abbott.

At Brandon, aged 78, Mr. R. Murrell, late farmer and ſeed-merchant at Wormegay, in Norfolk.—Mr. J. Webb, late a ſorter in the general poſt-office.

At Wrentham, Mr. J. Tallent, farmer.—Aged 31, Mrs. Goldſmith, wife of Mr. T. Goldſmith, jun. of Ixworth.

In London, where ſhe was on a viſit, in her 19th year, Miſs Deck, eldeſt daughter Mr. P. Deck, of Bury.—In his 54th year, Mr. J. Pain, farmer, of Boxtead.

ESSEX.

Married.] C. T. Tower, eſq. eldeſt ſon of C. Tower, eſq. of Weald-hall, to Miſs Beauchamp, eldeſt daughter of Sir T. Beauchamp Proctor, bart. of Langley-park, Norfolk.—S Morſe, eſq. of Thorpe-park, to Miſs Blythe, of Kitby.

At Dagenham, H. C. Boiſrageni, M D. of Bath, to Miſs Fanſhaw, of Parſloes, in this county.

At Colcheſter, Mr. B. Lay, linen-draper, to Miſs Steggat.

At Great Burſtead, Mr. A. Curtis, aged 19. to Mrs. S. Atkins, an amiable and accompliſhed widow, aged 81.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mrs. Kendal, widow.

At Maldon, aged 81, Mrs. Braiſted, formerly miſtreſs of the Angel Inn.

At Rochford, in his 69th year, the Rev. S. Andrews, upwards of 35 years miniſter to a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters there. He died in the firm belief of the religion which he had profeſſed and inculcated, both by doctrine and example, and met his approaching change, of which he was perfectly ſenſible with the moſt honourable compoſure and firmneſs.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Dodd, of Bird's-green, in Willingale Doe.

At Halſtead, aged 41, Mr. T. Brightwell, late a conſiderable tanner in Ipſwich, but had retired on account of ill health.

The Rev. H. Price, late rector of Little Ilford, and Rettenden.—Mr. Sarjeant, farmer, of Berechurch.

In her 78th year, Mrs. M. Cowell, widow of Mr. Cowell, butcher, late of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. J. Larcher, jun. of Great Baddow.

At Southminſter, Mrs. Spurgin, wife of Mr. G. Spurgin, brandy merchant.

At Woodbridge, in his 67th year, Mr. G. T. Worthington, formerly a lieutenant in the 43d regiment of foot, and only brother of Sir W Worthington, of Dublin.

At Felſtead, aged 84, Mrs. Wood.

At Boreham, Mrs. Seabrooke, wife of Mr. W. Seabrooke, jun.

KENT.

Married.] At Appledore, the Rev. W. Dixon, to Mrs. Hodges, widow.

Mr. J. Harris, of Hoo, near Rocheſter, to Miſs M. Reaſon, of Milton next, Sittingburne.—The Rev. E. Nares, rector of Biddenden, to Miſs C. Adams, of Oſbourne Lodge.—Mr. J. Beck, of Hythe, to Miſs M. Joll, of Dover.

Died.] At Canterbury, E. Benſon, eſq. many years auditor to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral. He had reſigned his office only a very few days before his death.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. J. Martin, drawing-maſter.—Mr. P. Kirkpatrick.

At Maidſtone, ſuddenly, of an apoplectic fit, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Aſſiter, ſtone-maſon.

At Rocheſter, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. J. Caſtell, coach-maſter.

At Dartford, Mrs. Fooks, wife of Mr. Fooks, ſolicitor.

At Dover, Mrs. King, wife of W. King, eſq.—Mr. W. Cowley, pilot.

At Tenterden, in her 25th year, Miſs M. Sawyer.

At New Romney, of a decline, aged 30, Mrs. Chriſtford.

At Pemberg, of which pariſh he had been vicar above 50 years, the Rev. J. Whitaker, A.M. He poſſeſſed an extraordinary ſkill in theological learning, and was highly reſpected by his pariſhioners, in general, for his conſcientious diſcharge of the paſtoral duties.

Aged upwards of 80 years, Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Broome, in the pariſh of Baſham; a gentleman deſervedly intitled to eſteem by his long and habitual practice of the moral and ſocial virtues.

At Looſe, Mr. T. Bigg, miller.

Mr. Cripſe, miller, of Leeds. As he was returning home from Maidſtone market, he unfortunately fell from his horſe into a pond and expired ſoon afterwards.

At Waltham, aged 97, Mrs. S. Nickars, widow. This poor woman, by honeſt induſtry, had brought up a large family, having had 12 children, nine of whom lived to be men and women, and 72 grand and great-grand children. She maintained herſelf by her earnings, in a room that ſerved her for houſe and lodging, till within a few days prior to her death.

At Wingham, aged 58, Mr. H. Sandcraft, ſhoemaker.

At Bath, Mrs. Andrew, widow of the Rev. J. Andrew, D.D. late prebendary of Rocheſter.

At Wateringbury, Mr. R. Foreman, farmer.

At Chiſlett, the Rev. Mr. Verdun, curate.

Mr. J. Spratt, of Buckland; one of the fraternity of free-maſons. His remains were attended to the grave by a proceſſion conſiſting of the lodges 203 and 266, accompanied by the band of the Northampton militia, Mr. Mate, one of the brethren, pronounced an impreſſive and appoſite oration on the occaſion.

At Chevening, at a very advanced age, the Rev. S. Preſton, many years rector of that pariſh. This gentleman, who was educated at Oxford, had, at an early period, a favourable opportunity of viſiting the Continent, with a reſpectable family. During his reſidence in Italy, he cultivated a naturally good taſte for the fine arts, he ſelected a ſmall, but valuable collection of books on this ſubject, and returned to his native country highly gratified and improved. In a ſhort time after, he was preſented with a ſmall living in Hertfordſhire, on which he reſided till he was preſented by the archbiſhop of Canterbury with the rectory of Chevening. During the American war, he was a zealous friend to liberty; and in the year 1780, attached himſelf to the Kentiſh committee, who, in conjunction with the Yorkſhire and other committees, were, at that time, endeavouring to obtain a radical reform in the Common's Houſe of Parliament, and to diminiſh the public expenditure of the country. He ſaw with cordial approbation the revolution of France, in 1789, and was ſo much intereſted in that event, as to collect ſeveral valuable things connected with it, particularly the engraved likeneſſes of all the members of the national aſſembly. With the ſubſequent proceedings of the French Revolutioniſts he became diſguſted, and after the death of Louis XVI. and the demolition of the French church, he could no longer endure to ſpeak on the ſubject. In the year 1792, he became an alarmiſt, and was, from that period to his death, an enemy to all innovation, and a zealous friend to Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration. Mr. Preſton was kind, and truly benevolent; the duties of his office he performed with aſſiduity and zeal. With the fine arts, and modern polite literature, he was very converſant, and in his ſtudy he could at all times find amuſement, and was ever ready to communicate knowledge to the young. He excelled in the art of improving and laying out ground in the beſt taſte, and was frequently applied to by his opulent neighbours for advice on this ſubject. He never loved money but for the purpoſe of rendering himſelf uſeful, and tho' he had lived nearly 30 years at Chevening, yet he had not once raiſed his tythes. His income was exceedingly moderate, but he knew how to relieve the diſtreſſes of the poor, and when his infirmities rendered him leſs capable of diſcovering where his bounty might be beſt beſtowed, he, without oſtentation, and even with ſtudied privacy, made a reſpectable friend, his almoner, to the poor of the pariſh. He was ſincere and ardent in his friendſhips, but, *humanum eſt errare*, violent in his reſentments, and could, perhaps, never cordially regard thoſe who differed materially from him either in religion or politics. Among a large circle of friends, and of thoſe, ſome of the higheſt rank and reſpectability, his name will be long remembered, and his death deeply regretted. To his grave he was followed by ſeveral of his neighbours who knew his worth, and how to value it. And who were deſirous of bearing an honorable teſtimony to his virtues. The property which he has left behind him is with the exception of annuities to two old ſervants, and a few trifling legacies, bequeathed to charitable inſtitutions. To the college, at Philadelphia, he has given his valuable library, and ſome money in the American funds, to be applied to keeping the books, engravings, &c. in good order.

SUSSEX.

A plan is in agitation for eſtabliſhing a ſociety in this county, for the relief of ſmall debtors, to act in aid of, and in conjunction with, the general charity for the aforeſaid humane and laudable purpoſe, meeting in St. James's-ſtreet, London.

A ſurvey has been lately taken, including an eſtimate of expences, of Cukmere-haven, in this county, for the purpoſe of making it navigable, and of amending the drainage.

Married.] Mr. W. Hardham, grocer, at Chicheſter, to Miſs E. Willard, of Eaſt Deane.—Mr. W. Hardwicke, of Alfriſton, to Miſs Farncombe, of Patcham.—Mr. Ellis, of Offham, to Miſs Moore, of Cliffe, Lewes.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mr. Cox, maſter of the Unicorn inn.

At Lewes, Mr. May, architect and ſurveyor.

In child-bed, Mrs. Smith, of Whaleſbeach, in the pariſh of Eaſt Grinſtead.

At Sheerneſs, Mr. G. Oſbourne, ſon of Mrs. Oſbourne, of Chicheſter.

At Mundham, near Chicheſter, the Rev. Mr Green.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At King's Clear, Mr. R Dodd, taylor, of London, to Miſs Reeves, daughter of Mr. Reeves, ſurgeon.

At Wincheſter, Mr. D. Patterſon, ſhoe-maker, to Miſs J. Ewen.

At Portſmouth, Counſellor Kelly, to Miſs Godwyn, daughter of J. Godwyn, eſq. banker.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Newlyn, wife of Mr. T. Newlyn, attorney.—Mr. Kenniſton, maſter of the Dolphin public-houſe.

At her lodgings in this city, Mrs. French, relict

relict of the late G. French, eſq. merchant of Bermondſey, in Surrey.—Mr. W. Kernot, merchant and architect.—Mr. R. Loader, of the Coach and Horſes inn.

At Southampton, aged 84, Mrs Smith.—Mrs. Tindling, wife of Captain C. Tindling, of the army.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Harvey, of Winchcombe, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Chevalier, of Eſcote, in this county.

Died.] At Laverſtoke houſe, aged 56, of an apoplectic ſtroke, W. Henchman, eſq. formerly Captain in the 14th regiment of foot.

BERKSHIRE.

A market has been lately eſtabliſhed at Reading, for the ſale of fat cattle, to be held every Tueſday, in the cattle and pig market of that borough.

Married.] Mr. Bruce, attorney, of Newbury, to Miſs A. Juſtice, late of Sutton Courtney.—J. Trower, eſq. of Berkley-ſquare, London, to Miſs James, eldeſt daughter of Sir Walter J. James, bart. of Langley Hall, in this county.—Mr. Keene, of Ufton, to Miſs Law, of Bucklerſbury.

At Cookham, R. Poulton, eſq. to Miſs C. Payne, of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Reading, aged 81, Mrs. Clements.—Mrs. Litchfield, widow of the late Rev. J. Litchfield, rector of Tubney, &c.

At Pangbourn, Mrs. Cotterell, of the George Inn.

At Shrub's Hill, near Egham, in her 89th year, Mrs. Chalmer, relict of the late G. Chalmer, eſq. of the county of Stafford.

At Mortimer, R. Blanch, eſq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. J. Slocombe, hat-manufacturer, to Miſs Morgan.—The Rev. D. Davies, of Swanſea, to Miſs A. M. Mathews.—Mr. Withers, pawnbroker, to Mrs. Huſton, widow of the late Mr. Huſton, printer.—Mr. J. Richards, brewer, to Miſs M. Williams, chip-hat manufacturer.—J. Shuttleworth, eſq. to Mrs. Blake.

At Bath, R. K. Hutchinſon, eſq. barriſter, to Miſs D. Boulteel, of Fleet Houſe, Devonſhire.—H. T. Davis, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Simpſon.

Died.] At Briſtol, in her 66th year, Mrs. Wills, mother of Mr. Wills, tobacconiſt.—Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Mr Richardſon, oil-merchant.—The Rev. Mr. Safford, ſon of Mr. Safford, apothecary.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, jeweller.

Aged about 32, Mr. Aldis, corn-factor. As he was walking up the ſteps of St. Nicholas church, apparently in perfect health, he fell down, and inſtantly expired.

Mrs. Jenner, relict of the late Mr. Jenner, ſurgeon.—Miſs Grimes.—Mrs. Locke, wife of Mr. Locke, ſhoemaker.

At Bath, the Rev. W. Somerville, A.M. prebendary of Wells, &c.—Mrs. Lee, wife of Dr. Lee.—Mrs. Andrews, relict of the late Rev. J. Andrews, D.D. late prebendary of Rocheſter.

The Right Honorable Nathaniel Ryder, Lord Harrowby, Baron Harrowby in the county of Lincoln. His lordſhip was the firſt peer of his family. His father, Dudley Ryder, was born at Harrowby, in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1691, and was bred to the law. He came to London, where he became ſolicitor-general in 1733, next attorney-general in 1736 and was knighted; and laſtly, was chief juſtice of the court of king's bench, in the years 1754, 1755, and 1756. In the year 1756, Holles Duke of Newcaſtle reſolved to raiſe him to the peerage, by the title of Lord Harrowby; and accordingly a warrant was ſigned by the King on the 24th of May 1756; but he died on the following day, before the patent was completed. He married Anne Newnham, daughter and heireſs of Nathaniel Newnham of Streatham, in Surrey, eſq. by whom he had a ſon, the late Lord Harrowby, who was born in June 1735, and was married in January 1762, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of Dr. Richard Terrick, biſhop of London. There is a great and prominent trait of the goodneſs of his heart, manifeſted at the time of this marriage. His father, the Chief Juſtice, who was particularly partial to the good things of this world, among other ſaving clauſes in his will, ſpecifically deviſed, that any ſettlement his ſon might make, when he married, ſhould be in proportion to the fortune he might receive. But the generoſity of the ſon, ſet aſide the intereſted views of the father; and previous to his marriage with Miſs Terrick, whoſe portion did not admit of a ſettlement agreeable to the tenor of his father's will, he preſented her with a very large addition to it, which gave him a power to make a proviſion equal to his fortune and affection. In the year 1776, the promiſe of the peerage to the father was renewed, and given to the ſon. On the 26th of May 1776 he was created Lord Harrowby, Baron of Harrowby in the county of Lincoln. A little time after this creation, he entered into a treaty with Mr. Gore of Tring, in Hertfordſhire, for the purchaſe of Tring-Houſe, Park, and Eſtate; but the treaty not ſucceeding, he purchaſed the eſtate of Sandon, in Staffordſhire; and the Tring eſtate was afterwards ſold to Drummond Smith, eſq. for leſs money than Lord Harrowby had offered. So true it is, that gentlemen, as well as other men, will ſometimes over-rate their market. Lord Harrowby has left three ſons and one daughter, viz. 1. The Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, the preſent lord Harrowby, born December 22, 1762, married in July 1795, to Lady Suſan Gower, daughter of the Marquis of Stafford, by whom he has a daughter, Suſan, born June 20, 1796, and a ſon, Dudley, born May 20, 1797. The preſent

ſent Lord Harrowby came into Parliament in the year 1790 for Tiverton; which borough he has always repreſented until the preſent time. His father and grandfather have repreſented the ſame borough from the year 1747. When he was firſt elected, he was under ſecretary of ſtate to the late Duke of Leeds; but when his Grace reſigned in 1791, he was appointed joint-paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces, and his brother, Richard, was appointed deputy-paymaſter. In 1801 he reſigned, and was appointed treaſurer of the navy; which place he held until June, 1803, when George Tierney, eſq. was appointed to ſucceed him. He was ſecond to Mr. Pitt in his duel with Mr. Tierney. The patronage of the borough of Tiverton is in his Lordſhip. 2. Richard, born July 5, 1766, married Auguſt 1, to Frederica, daughter of Sir John Skynner. 3 Elizabeth, born November 22, 1767. 4. Henry, born July 1, 1777; married in December 1802, to Sophia, daughter of T. M. Phillips, eſq. He is in holy orders.

At Wells, Mr. B Andrews, attorney.

At Clifton, aged 74, Mrs. Powell, widow of late Rev. J. Powell.

At Frome, Mr. J. Willis, ſilverſmith.

At the Hot Wells, aged 76, Mr. Dupont.

At King's Down, Mrs. E. Jennings.

At Woollavington, near Bridgewater, Mr. R. Dowden, mathematician and profeſſor of muſic —Mr. R. Templeman, of Merriott, near Crewkherne.—Mr. J. Beſt, late of Wayford Farm, in this county and brother to Mr. Serjeant Beſt.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Parſons, fell-monger, of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Ball, of Henlade, near Taunton.

Died.] At Shafteſbury, the Rev. J. Barnes, formerly of the Engliſh monaſtery of Benedictines, at Doway, in French Flanders.—At Henſtridge, Mrs. Martin, formerly of Sherborne.

DEVONSHIRE.

A plan is in agitation to make an application to Parliament for extending the canal called the Grand Weſtern Canal, from Taunton to the river Severn.

Married.] At Colyton, near Honiton, Mr. W. Coxe, of Fareway, to Miſs S. Baker.

Died.] At Exeter, in the prime of life, Mrs. Parr, wife of Dr. Parr; a lady highly diſtinguiſhed by her native goodneſs of heart, and by all the domeſtic virtues, to the cultivation of which her brilliant accompliſhments were ever rendered more or leſs ſubſervient.

Aged 76, Mr. Joſhua Williams, of the ſociety of Quakers, and one of the proprietors of the general bank. His loſs is deeply regretted as a man of meek manners and philanthropic conduct.

At an advanced age, Mr. W. Jackſon, ſubchanter, organiſt, and *Informator Puerorum* of the cathedral of Exeter. (*A more particular Account of this gentleman will be given in our next*)

Mr J. Bowdidge, fuller.

At Barnſtaple, Mr. E. Davie, poſtmaſter.

At Crediton, Mrs. Hugo.

At Ipplepen, aged 73, Mr. Norman.—Mrs. E. Mills, of Cullumpton.

At King's Nympton, aged 64, Mrs. E. Stowey.

At Bruton, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Sims, junior, late maſter of the Sun-inn.

On the 18th of May, died at Poole, in the 19th year of her age, Miſs Sarah Briſtowe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. James Briſtowe; and on the 11th of June, Miſs Sarah Briſtowe, youngeſt ſiſter of the ſame gentleman, aged 25. Lovely and pleaſant were they in their lives, attached to each other with uncommon tenderneſs, and in death not divided!—Deportment unaffectedly ſimple and engaging, and conduct uniformly virtuous and amiable, characterized them both. A pulmonary complaint of ſome continuance gave each of them occaſion for the exerciſe of much fortitude and equanimity; and while it alſo called forth the aſſiduity and unwearied tenderneſs of their relatives, rendered ſuch attentions, as well as the efforts of medical ſkill, unavailing, and at laſt conducted them to the houſe appointed for all the living. In that ſilent dark abode are they now both depoſited, and "there they alike repoſe" for ever, having ceaſed to excite the anxieties, the hopes, and the fears of thoſe who felt an intereſt in their well-being. But the memory of their virtues will always remain; and time only can remove the impreſſion of heartfelt regret which their early diſſolution has occaſioned.

At Exmouth, the Rev. R. Hole, rector of Faringdon and Inwardleigh, in this county. A gentleman who united to the moſt amiable manners, extenſive learning, an elegant taſte, ſtrict integrity, and chearful, unaffected piety. His heart and his talents were equally excellent. Mr. Hole was the author of ſeveral valuable pieces. When the admiration of the poetry of Oſſian was general, and no heſitation reſpecting its early æra was entertained, he publiſhed a poetical tranſlation of Fingal, laboured with no common care, in lines perhaps no leſs melliſluous than thoſe of Pope. The ſuſpicions of Mr. Macpherſon's conduct, in the compilation, prevented, perhaps, that verſion from being ſo generally read and warmly admired as it deſerves; but the "Ode to Imagination," ſubjoined, claimed a very general applauſe, as highly animated and poetical. Some years afterward he publiſhed a tranſlation of Homer's Hymn to Ceres, of which there is a rival, but inferior, verſion by Mr. Lucas. This poem, if not Homer's, is certainly of very high antiquity, and is tranſlated by Mr. Hole with ſpirit and elegance. At no great diſtance the epic romance of Arthur followed, of which the wildneſs approaches nearer the ſchool of Arioſto than

than of Homer, though no one was a more ardent admirer of the chaſter beauties of the ancient Epic than Mr. Hole. The poem itſelf diſplays a warm imagination, and the lines are leſs monotonous, and the meaſure more varied in its pauſes, than thoſe of his former poetical works. The notes, though ſhort, are valuable, and diſplay a correct knowledge of the Northern mythology. When Mr. Polwhele projected his publication of the Devonſhire and Cornwall Poets, Mr. Hole could not be overlooked in his numerous applications; and ſome of the very highly-finiſhed poems in that collection are from his pen. The Ode to Terror and to Melancholy are thought to be little inferior to thoſe of Gray, Maſon, or Akenſide They ſeem, however, to have been the production of an earlier period. When the Literary Society at Exeter was formed, Mr. Hole was one of its firſt members; and his later exertions were chiefly communications to that inſtitution. To this ſociety he addreſſed the "Remarks on the Arabian Nights Entertainments, in which the Origin of Sinbad's Voyages, and other Oriental Fictions, is particularly conſidered," and publiſhed ſeparately, 1797, 12mo. in which he endeavours to ſhew that the marvellous events in thoſe voyages were believed in the Eaſt, and not ſo extravagantly inconſiſtent, with what the obſervation of later travellers have ſupplied, as has been generally ſuppoſed. In the publiſhed volumes of Eſſays, though no names are affixed, an humorous poem on the origin of clubs, and the ironical vindications of the character of Shylock and Iago, are attributed to his pen. The irony of the vindications is ſo well preſerved, that many attacks have been made on theſe articles, on the ſuppoſition of their being ſerious, not unlike to Swift's advice to the Iriſh peaſantry, to eat their children, which was, at firſt, from the grave manner in which it was propoſed, miſtaken in the ſame way. In Mr. H. his family have loſt a moſt excellent huſband and parent, Religion an exemplary votary, and the world an example of a truly worthy man. He was a native of Exeter, and admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, where he proceeded B. C. L. 1771.

CORNWALL.

Many of the tin mines in this county, have at length become exhauſted, and others are nearly ſo, or at leaſt are worked to little advantage. Poſgooth, ſuppoſed to be the largeſt tin mine in the world: though it produces a conſiderable quantity of ore, yet it is attended with ſo great an expence, by reaſon of its very great depth, that it yields but little profit to the proprietors. Some mines near the Land's End, which, for a number of years, produced but little, are now working to more account. The manufacturers complain pretty generally, that the metal brought to market is leſs pure than heretofore. Of the copper mines, ſome have been abſolutely relinquiſhed, in conſequence of their extreme depth. Dolwath, at an enormous expence, has been brought into work, and yields an abundance of metal, indifferent in its quality. The mine of Wheal Towan, in the diſtrict of St. Agnes, is ſtill productive; and that of Wheal Crowndale, near Taviſtock, in Devonſhire, yields pretty large quantities of ore, and at no great diſtance from the ſurface.

Married.] At Lower St. Columb, Mr. E. Benny, (the bridegroom is both deaf and dumb,) to Miſs Hore.

At St. Ives, Mr. R. Reſuggan, to Miſs J. Harvey.—Mr. W. Quick, to Miſs E. Thomas.

At Padſtow, Mr. Chapman, aged 89, to Mrs. Prynn, a buxom widow, of 47. Mr. Chapman, on his return from church, gravely obſerved to one of his friends, that "he hoped he ſhould not be troubled with *many* young children; one of each ſort was all he wiſhed for."

At Falmouth, Mr. Platt, printer, to Miſs Williams, of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. W. Inglis.

At Helſtone, Mrs. Pelglaſe, mother of Mr J. Pelglaſe, merchant. She was found dead in her bed, to which ſhe went, apparently well, the preceding evening.

At Bodmyn, in his 76th year, Mr. Cock, late of St. Mawes.——Aged 45, Mrs. E. Harry, widow of the late eminent J. Harry, M D.

At Camborne, ſuddenly, while walking in his garden, Mr. S. Swyne, butcher.

At Leſtwythiel, aged 84, Mrs. Walker; a liberal benefactreſs to the poor, and a moſt reſpectable character in other reſpects.

At Kenwyn, aged 78, Mrs Wilton; and on the following day, aged 34, Mrs. Hodge, her daughter: they were both interred in one grave.

WALES.

Lately, at Merthyr Tydfil, in Glamorganſhire, at Mr. Crawſhay's iron works, an over-ſhot wheel was conſtructed, ſuppoſed to be, beyond compariſon, the largeſt in the world. It is above 50 feet in diameter, and made entirely of caſt iron, which alone coſt above 4000l. The water that turns it is brought from a ſtream in the hills, diſtant about five miles, on an aqueduct or platform of wood, ſupported chiefly by ſtone pillars, except in one place, where it croſſes a bridge, on ſupports of wood, for the ſpace of above 300 yards, and elevated 80 feet above the bed of a river.

Married.] At Swanſea, Mr J. Flexman, druggiſt, to Miſs E. Upcott, milliner.

Died.] At Swanſea, Mrs. Howell, wife of the Rev. Mr. Howell.

At Bridge End, Glamorganſhire, aged 73, Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Mr. Morgan, formerly

formerly an eminent furgeon, and ſiſter of the late Dr. Price, of Hackney.

At Pentre, in the county of Pembroke, Miſs M. Saunders.

At Trecoon, near Haverfordweſt, Mrs. M. Vaughan, ſiſter to the late Admiral Vaughan, and the laſt ſurvivor of an ancient and reſpectable family. This lady was an amiable benefactreſs to the numerous poor in her vicinity.

At Lanbrane, near Swanſea, D. Jones, eſq.

At Monk Nath, Glamorganſhire, Mrs. Powell, widow of the Rev. J. Powell, vicar of Monk Naſh

On Monday, the 13th ult. when viſiting Caſtlemador, near Brecon, of which ſeat, with its appendant eſtate he had, as repreſentative of the family, been for ſome years proprietor, died the Rev. Hugh Price, A. M. rector of Rettenden, and of Little Ilford, in Eſſex, on the latter of which livings he conſtantly reſided; a clergyman who was in every reſpect an ornament to his profeſſion. He had enjoyed the very high eſteem of one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the laſt century, Biſhop Warburton, whoſe extraordinary talents, profound erudition, and penetrating ſagacity, dignified every one whom he honoured with his regard. The writer of this paragraph *often* witneſſed that great man's encomiums on Mr. Price, *once* particularly after hearing a diſcourſe which, by his Lordſhip's appointment, he had delivered in the cathedral of Glouceſter, on a very public occaſion, where many perſons of the firſt rank, and many others of literary diſtinction, who were aſſembled from two or three adjoining counties, compoſed his auditory. He was examining chaplain to Dr. Warburton's ſucceſſor, the Hon. Dr Yorke, on whoſe tranſlation to Ely, the Biſhop expreſſed his wiſh that Mr. Price would reſign the chaplainſhip to afford him an opportunity of filling up his number of chaplains from Cambridge, of which univerſity he had been, and to the vicinity of which he was going to remove, obſerving that he ſhould not forget Mr. Price's claims to his favour. Soon after his Lordſhip, in a manner that did equal honour to both donor and receiver, acquainted him, by letter, that Rettenden, a valuable benefice, in the Biſhop of Ely's patronage, was vacant, and much at Mr. Price's ſervice, adding that on account of the unhealthineſs of the ſituation he had already obtained from Dr. Lowth, then Biſhop of London, leave of non-reſidence. In diſcharging the reſpective duties of huſband, father, maſter, and friend, he was exemplary; to the moral and religious education of his children moſt ſcrupulouſly attentive, in executing every function of a parochial miniſter a model of well-tempered zeal, diligence, and punctuality. His compoſitions for the pulpit were marked by an impreſſive ſolemnity of admonition, an inſinuating force of perſuaſion, and a beautiful ſimplicity of ſtyle. This defective portrait of his character may ſerve to atteſt the worth of this excellent perſon, whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt by his neareſt connections, and painfully regretted by all who had the advantage of his friendſhip or the honour of his intimate aqcuaintance.

IRELAND.

After a long illneſs, the lady or Sir John Gillman, bart. of Gillmanville, in Ireland, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, bart. of Froyle, in Hampſhire.

At his houſe, Black Rock, near Dublin, R. Jephſon, eſq. many years maſter of the horſe to the Lord lieutenant of Ireland, and a ſucceſsful dramatic writer. He was an officer in the Iriſh army, and formerly M. P. in that kingdom, and celebrated for his convivial powers, and his felicity in ludicrous compoſition. His firſt dramatic piece, Braganza, was acted with ſucceſs at Drury-lane, and printed in the year 1775; but the plot was thought to reſemble Venice Preſerved too nearly. The Law of Lombardy, a tragedy, with a ſimilar relation to Much Ado about Nothing, was acted nine nights at Drury-lane, and printed in 1779. The Count of Narbonne was well received. He wrote alſo the Campaign; or, Love in the Eaſt Indies, an opera; Julia; or, the Italian Lover, a tragedy, in language and ſentiments often ſublime; Two Strings to your Bow, a farce; and the Conſpiracy. In 1794 he publiſhed the Confeſſions of James Baptiſte Couteau, Citizen of France, written by himſelf, and tranſlated from the original French, 2 vols. 12mo; a ſevere ſatire on the depravity of French manners, but very reprehenſible on many accounts. In the ſame year he ſent abroad Roman Portraits, a Poem, in heroic verſe, with hiſtorical remarks and Illuſtrations, in 1 vol. 4to.

DIED ABROAD.

Suddenly, at the age of 67 years, deſervedly eſteemed by the public and his friends, M. l'Abbe Papon, (Jean Pierre) a man diſtinguiſhed by his talents and his virtues, one of the members of the oratory, and an aſſociate of the National Inſtitute. The public is indebted to him for a Treatiſe on the Art of Poetry, and on Oratory, of which three editions have appeared; for a Funeral Oration on Charles Emmanuel III. King of Sardinia; for a Voyage to Provena, a Hiſtory of Provence; and for a work intitled Memorable Epochs of the Plague. He likewiſe compoſed ſome pieces on politics, and ſubjects of literature; likewiſe ſome poems; and he was employed, at the time of his death, on an hiſtory of the Revolution.

After a few days illneſs, Lieutenant Colonel George Smith, of the 9th infantry, on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE præmia of inſurance, raiſed to the rates of war—the new duties of cuſtoms and exciſe for the diſcharge of the expenditure which thewar in particular occaſions—the added coſts of ſhipping—and the neceſſity there is that merchants and manufacturers ſhould in part compenſate themſelves by new charges on thoſe who buy and conſume their commodities, have lately occaſioned a general riſe in the prices of almoſt all goods of which there is any conſiderable ſale in the London markets.

To India, and again home, the inſurance is now 12 guineas per cent. On a voyage to Jamaica, and the return, the inſurance, on account of the greater danger in theſe ſeas, is not leſs than 15 guineas. To the Mediterranean, in which the French power is the greateſt, the inſurance on the going-voyage is 20 guineas; to which 10 guineas muſt be added for the return. To the ſlave-coaſt of Africa, and thence to the place of ſale in America or the Weſt Indies, 20 guineas is the inſurance. 4 Guineas per cent. is the inſurance to the Baltic and to St. Peterſburgh. 2 Guineas per cent. is paid on the coaſting-trade between London and the Eaſtern ports of Scotland.

Sugars and teas have riſen conſiderably in price. Tobacco is alſo higher. Britiſh iron has become dearer within theſe laſt ten days: in pigs it is now at 5l. 12s. per ton; in bars, at 19l. a ton. Wines are, in general, dearer, more than in a due proportion to the additional duties impoſed upon them. Several ſorts of timber, and moſt articles of ſhip-ſtores, and of materials for ſhip-building, continue to riſe in price. The natural effect of the ſeaſon, opening the Baltic, has, however filled the kingdom with an abundance of the goods uſually imported from it; by which the prices are kept down from that enormous riſe which the preſent demand for many of them might otherwiſe have occaſioned.

Our 3 per Cent. Stocks now fluctuate from 51 to 53. The advantages of intereſt which they, at this price, afford, are ſuch, that, without an alarm for the utter ruin of the Conſtitution and Government, it is not likely that they can fall much lower. Thoſe who took the loan for the preſent year have not been fortunate in the bargain. Omnium was, on the 27th of July, at a diſcount of 9½ per cent.

The Eaſt India Company have found it neceſſary o procure an Act of Parliament to authorize an additional allowance to thoſe with whom they had entered into contracts for the ſupply of Shipping. By the increaſe in the prices of ſhip-ſtores, the ſhip-owners had become unable to fulfil their contracts without exceſſive loſs.

Since the meaſures of Parliament for raiſing an Army of Reſerve, and for arming the country in its own defence, have become public, a new confidence, the moſt favourable to trade, appears to have been univerſally inſpired.

It is calculated that the extraordinary advantages of crop held out by the preſent ſeaſon, are conſiderably more than ſufficient to compenſate to the country for all the extraordinary expenditure of the war.

Engliſh patent, or loom-woven lace, has been lately preferred at Paris to the beſt of that which the French themſelves work in the old accuſtomed way.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt the ſeaſon has continued unuſually fine for the Hay, and alſo the Corn-harveſt. In moſt of the ſouthern diſtricts the greateſt part of the Hay is already ſecured in the moſt perfect manner; and in ſome of the more northern ones it is in an unuſual ſtate of forwardneſs. The crops, in moſt places, are both good and abundant. The average price of Hay, in St. James's Market, is 5l. 15s. 6d. and at Whitechapel a trifle more.—Straw, in both markets, averages 2l. 15s.

The Grain crops almoſt every where appear full on the ground, and well-fed. In ſome places the wheat is now ready for the ſickle. The average price of Wheat is 59s. Of Barley, 25s. Of Oats, 22s. and of Beans, 34s.

The ſhowers that have lately fallen have been of great uſe in bringing forward the After-Graiſes, and in refreſhing the Paſture-Grounds. But notwithſtanding theſe effects, the prices of both fat and lean-ſtock ſtill keep up. Beef in Smithfield-market yields from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. Mutton from 5s. to 5s. 8d. Veal from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb from 5s. to 6s. 4d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d Mutton from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. Veal and Pork from 4s. to 5s.; and Lamb from 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Hops.—The coming crop continues to improve; and the growth is now eſtimated at 170 to 200,000 Bags. It may exceed that quantity if we have ſuitable weather till they are gathered. It muſt be kept in mind, that in 1799 the crop promiſed well up to September, when an over-ſweeping wind, by ſome called the Expedition-wind, as it carried our troops to the Helder, deſtroyed half of the Crops: the preſent weather, however, is much more promiſing, and cauſes a very dull market. Prices are merely nominal; for there are ſcarcely any ſales effected on any terms. Thoſe of 1801, from 80s. to 95s. and 1802, from 100s. to 120s. Price in Bags 4l. 15s. to 5l. 12. in Pockets, 4l. 15s to 6l. Some few Farnhams yield 7l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of June, to the 24th of July, 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30·43. June 26, Wind N.E.
Loweſt 29·95. July 3 and 6, Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 21 hundredths { The riſe from the middle of the day of the 10th to the ſame hour on the 11th inſt. was from 30.14 to 30.35.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 83°. July 3, Wind S.E.
Loweſt 50°. June 29, Wind S.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 12°. { On the morning of the 7th inſt the thermometer was no higher than 52°, at the ſame hour on the 8th it was as high as 64°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to 0.951 inches of depth.

As we anticipated in our laſt, we have experienced a moſt favourable ſeaſon for the hay-harveſt. Very few days in the month have been ſuch as to prevent the buſineſs of agriculture peculiar to the month. The thermometer and barometer have been both unuſually high, the former averaging nearly 66¼°, which is more than 6° higher than it was at the ſame period laſt year; and the latter 30.158 inches. The variations in the barometer have been but trifling; and the moſt important one that occurred in the thermometer was during the ſtorm of the 20th.

Two conſiderable ſtorms have occurred this month; the firſt was about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d inſtant. The thunder was loud, and the lightning very vivid, and continued at ſhort intervals for about three quarters of an hour. In London the rain was the moſt heavy that had been witneſſed for many years; but it did not extend to any diſtance north. Indeed, at this place, a few large drops only fell. At the beginning of the ſtorm the thermometer ſtood at 81½, and it fell to 76°. The rain in London was accompanied with hail-ſtones of conſiderable ſize. On the 6th we had more rain and large hail, which continued about half an hour.

The ſecond ſtorm took place again about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th. The thunder, lightning, and rain on this day we have reaſon to think extended to a very conſiderable diſtance at the ſame time: the thermometer ſtood at 80°; but during the firſt half hour it had fallen 20°, and at 60° it continued to ſtand for the remainder of the time that it rained, and for ſome time after. At this place there was no perceptible change in the height of the mercury in the barometer; but in Kent, at the diſtance of about twelve miles from the metropolis, the barometer, in the courſe of two or three hours, fell and roſe nearly two-tenths.

The wind during this month has been chiefly ſouth-weſt. Twenty-five days have been without, and of theſe twenty-three were very brilliant.

At the deſire of a gentleman, we ſhall in future regard the ſeveral tiers of clouds, and their courſe, as they ſeem connected with the rain that falls; and at the requeſt of the ſame perſon we ſhall be glad of information from various parts of the country as to the time when the ſtorm of the 20th inſtant happened, and any circumſtances relating to it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications with the following ſignatures do not ſuit the Monthly Magazine:—R. S. of Cumberland.—Chrononhotonthologos.—Minimus.—Amicus.—An Iriſhman.—S. W. of Bath.—Veritas.—J. E. B. of Newbury.—Academicus.—Anti-Murder.—H.—Author of the Adviſer.—J. C.—Philomelas.—R. P.—S.W. in Memory of a Female Writer. Yarico.—Agricola, of Norfolk.—S. Meanwell.—S. N.—J. C.—tt.—A Conſtant Reader.—Theologus.—E. Teaſdale.—T. L. Liverpool.—J. P. E. of Hereford.—Archy Macfarcaſm.—H. S. of Lynn.—T. F. D. Gloucester.—A Conſtant Reader, on Shall and Will.—T. L. of Much Woolton.—And * * on Paley's Theology.

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